

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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## STANLEY BALDWIN ELECTED LEADER OF CONSERVATIVES

Premier Confident Party Unity  
Will Soon Be Achieved—  
Mr. Chamberlain Explains

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 28—Stanley Baldwin, the new Premier, was elected leader of the Conservative Party, at a meeting at the Hotel Cecil today. Marquess Curzon, who presided, relinquished the chair temporarily to make the nomination in a striking speech in support of Mr. Baldwin's leadership, which aroused enthusiasm. Prior to these proceedings a vote of thanks to Mr. Bonar Law was passed. Mr. Baldwin deplored the talk of disunity and expressed confidence that complete unity would soon be achieved.

Mr. Baldwin and his new Ministry go before the House of Commons this afternoon, when it re-assembles after the Whitsuntide recess. The new Premier will receive the hearty greeting which the House invariably accords from all sides to the man who has just been elected to a position of such responsibility. Immediately this ceremony is dispensed with, however, the House will begin consideration of the Irish Deportee Indemnity Bill, over which a parliamentary contest of the first magnitude is expected to develop.

Not Asked to Join Ministry  
The Labor and Liberal parties will oppose the measure at every stage. The Opposition efforts will be directed to insuring firstly that the Government shall not pass a measure opening the way for interference in future with the liberty of the subject; secondly, to secure that any person wrongfully deported shall not be deprived of the remedy at law for damages.

A near sensation has been precipitated by a letter of Austen Chamberlain's to his constituents, in which he says he was never asked to join the Ministry, and would have accepted, if he had been. Everyone had believed, and it seems with reason, that Mr. Baldwin intended to include Mr. Chamberlain in the Ministry, but evidently the expectation was unfounded or the Premier changed his decision.

Clique Still Functioning  
Mr. Chamberlain accepts the latter hypothesis and says: "It seems other forces intervened." This theme is elaborated by the Opposition press, which charges that Mr. Baldwin was forced to exclude Mr. Chamberlain on account of the Diehard pressure. The Morning Post, for the Diehards, however, says: "They had nothing to do with it, and that Mr. Baldwin could not include Mr. Chamberlain on account of the personification of the Diehard last fall over his willingness to submerge the Conservative and Unionist parties in a Center Party, under the domination of Mr. Lloyd George."

However that may be, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain had a two-hour interview at Chequers yesterday, in the course of which it is stated Mr. Chamberlain was offered the successful leadership of the Washington Embassy, but that he refused.

Intimations that Sir Robert Horne would have accepted the Exchequer if Mr. Chamberlain had been appointed to cabinet office, and the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's letter was issued at an after-dinner meeting with Lord Birkhead, Winston Churchill, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans is held in Diehard circles to mean that they have not yet reached the point where they are prepared to act as individual members of the party, but are still functioning as a clique.

## ANTWERP POSTMEN RETURN TO WORK

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, May 28—Antwerp postmen, after striking 14 days, have restarted work unconditionally. The goods trains workers' strike continues, but several of the men have returned to work.

The Railway Minister has dismissed 32 agents for sabotage and about 200 have been suspended for disobedience.

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Austen Chamberlain

One-Time Leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He Has Issued a Letter Stating, Contrary to the General Assumption, That He Was Never Offered a Post in the New Baldwin Cabinet. It Is Reported, However, That an Invitation Was Extended to Him to Become Ambassador to Washington, but He Refused

## SOTHEY'S TO HOLD RARE BOOK SALE

Several First Editions of Great  
Value Will Come Under  
the Hammer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 28—A book sale of the highest importance will take place at Sothey's on July 2, the property of the late Earl Carylston. Nineteen volumes include the Mazarin Bible, the Latin Vulgate of 1462, several Caxtons of great value, a first folio of Shakespeare, a first edition copy of Fox's Book of Martyrs, a Killmarnock Burns in the original blue cover.

The Mazarin Bible, which came from the Earl of Crawford's library, realized £2650 in 1887. According to Lord Carylston, it was discovered in a monastery abroad, which sold it to Mr. Perry, former proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, from whom it passed to the Duke of Sussex, who sold it in 1844 to the Bishop of Cashel, passing later to Lord Crawford. In the Huth sale in 1911 a copy fetched £5800.

The Latin Vulgate is one of five examples remaining in private ownership, only 61 being in existence, all told. It is a vellum copy, first edition, with the printer's name and date, namely Fust & Schöffer, Aug. 14, 1462. It is also the earliest example of a book divided into two volumes.

Fox's Book of Martyrs dated 1563 is one of the rarest books in the English language. The first folio Shakespeare, which is classed as a "perfect copy in good, unrestored condition" is considered very fine. A similar folio sold from the Burdett Coutts collection last year made £8600. The Killmarnock Burns has already been in America in Van Antwerp's library, which was sold in London, this copy fetching £700 in 1907.

This sale will attract world-wide attention and will probably make new records in prices.

## BRITISH GLIDERS MAKE PROGRESS

Engine-Assisted Flight Carried  
Out With Great Success

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 28—A very successful engine-assisted glider flight was made on Saturday at the Lympne air-drome on a machine, the property of Major Gnosphilus and Mr. Lankester, who is a test pilot for the firm of Messrs. Short. Major Gnosphilus designed the glider, which was built at Messrs. Short's factory at Rochester, and which is fitted with a five-horsepower twin Blackburne engine. Its two propellers are driven by a chain from the engine and situated behind the pilot. The wing span is 33 feet and length 12 feet.

During the first flight of 15 minutes a height of 1500 feet was attained and a speed of 65 miles per hour. The second flight lasted 28 minutes and a 2500-foot altitude was reached. It was stated that the petrol consumption was very low, being only about half the amount consumed on M. Barbot's recent cross-channel glider flight. As the machine was unregistered, the flight was only made over the air-drome, but the owners were delighted with the result.

## EAMON DE VALERA CALLS OFF REVOLT

Captured Document Advises Irish  
Irregulars to Discontinue  
Armed Struggle

DUBLIN, May 28 (By The Associated Press)—A document addressed by Eamon de Valera to all ranks in the Republican army, calling for discontinuance of the armed struggle, has been taken by the Free State authorities from a captured Republican leader, it was announced today. Issued under date of May 24, the document reads:

Soldiers of Liberty, Legion of the Rear Guard.

The Republic can no longer be defended successfully by your arms. Further sacrifices on your part would now be in vain, and continuance of the struggle would be unwise in the national interest.

The military victory must be allowed to rest for the moment with those who have destroyed the Republic. Do not let sorrow overwhelm you. Your effort and sacrifices are not in vain.

In issuing this document for publication, the Free State Government also gave out one of similar purport, definitely calling off all armed revolt, signed by Frank Aiken, Republican Chief of Staff. The latter document says:

The arms with which we have fought the enemies of our country are to be dumped. The foreign and domestic enemies of the Republic have for the moment prevailed.

## POLAND INTERESTED IN KIEL CANAL CASE

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, May 28—The Polish Minister has filed with the World Court a request to be allowed to intervene in the Wimbledon steamship Kiel Canal controversy as a joint party with the chief Allies. The case is to be heard at the court's summer session beginning on June 15.

The Wimbledon case constitutes the first example of the arrangement of one sovereign state before an international tribunal by one or more other sovereign states. During the war between Poland and Soviet Russia the German authorities in the month of March, 1921, impeded the passage of the English steamer Wimbledon through the Kiel Canal, contrary to what is contained in the terms of the Versailles Treaty, which declared that the canal was permanently free. The clause in the treaty relied on by the Allies reads that "the Kiel Canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality."

## GRECO-SERBIAN RELATIONS

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, May 28—The Serbian Minister, Mr. Baludjich, presented his credentials to King George on Saturday. At the same time the announcement was made regarding the appointment of Mr. Mavroudis as Greek Minister to Belgrade.

Thus the Greco-Serbian relations have been drawn closer by the recognition of the present Greek régime.

## Fascisti Not to Change Policy Toward Moscow

By Special Cable  
Rome, May 28  
The energetic attitude of the Fascist Government against the Italian Communists and the failure of the Russian representatives to conclude a trade agreement between Soviet Russia and Italy had given rise both in Italy and abroad to the rumor of an imminent rupture in the relations of the Soviet and Fascist governments.

## WAR COSTS HEAVY IN LATIN AMERICAS

Six Nations Spend More, Proportionally, Than the United States for Armament

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—South and Central America have such respect for naval and military rivalry among themselves which has proved such a burden to Europe. Figures recently compiled in connection with the Pan-American Conference show that six Latin nations are spending a larger proportion of their total income for armaments than is the United States with 25.4 per cent expended in this manner. The nations thus emulating Europe's example are not those considered strongest or best able to bear the burden.

Of their total incomes the compilation indicates that Salvador spends 25.7 per cent (1920 budget) for military and naval expenses, Ecuador (1920) 25.12 per cent, Guatemala (1920) 28.7 per cent, Chile (1921) 32.2 per cent, while Mexico spends, according to its 1922 budget, 40.8 per cent of total expenditures for war, and in Honduras the \$4,072,716 spent for all purposes in 1921, \$1,811,263 or 44.5 per cent went for armaments and navy work. The largest total military expense in South America (1921) was assumed by Argentina with \$18,761,777, while of the two other "A. B. C." powers Bolivia spent \$2,925,498 and Chile \$7,011,143. At the same time Argentina spent \$15,500,000 on its navy and Chile \$12,557,000. Brazil spent \$15,900,000 for army and \$3,000,000 for navy. Compared with these are Mexico's army and navy expenditures of \$78,250,000.

Not all this money is going to land and sea forces. European governments are seeing to it that the air of South America shall be filled with flying craft, and the development is taking place largely while the eyes of the United States are elsewhere. The nations the development is as follows: Brazil has bought from Spain \$250,000 of military airplanes. France has sold to Brazil 32 airplanes, built in 1922. France, moreover, has appropriated \$5,000,000 to establish two air lines between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre to carry mail, and to train flyers, as well as for military purposes.

In Argentina 10 planes recently have been brought from England, and four planes and a semirigid airship from Italy.

Britain also has been busy in Chile, where a flying school was established in 1920, from which 73 pilots have been graduated. Chile has received 50 airplanes from Britain.

Italy sold 16 planes to Ecuador in 1920, and established a school there where 200 students are enrolled.

Germany Getting a Grip  
Germany is getting a grip on Colombian aeronautics and is training students under a subsidy bill. France is developing its trade in Bolivia. Holland, Italy and Belgium generally are active in Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, and Bolivia.

Glenn H. Curtiss, president of the Curtiss Aeroplane Corporation, when he returned to the United States from South America, is said to have declared: "The United States is overlooking a great opportunity and letting trade escape in those regions. The European nations are rapidly developing commercial relations through special missions which are introducing European machines into every country in South America. Europe has few other commodities for sale at the present moment, but through the introduction of their airplanes the nations of the Old World are establishing relations which will have a vast effect on all other trade."

## LEGATIONS' THREAT OF INQUIRY PROMPTS CHINA TO ACT QUICKLY

More Troops With Field Guns Dispatched to Region  
Near the Brigands' Stronghold

By Special Cable  
PEKING, May 28—The report that the legations here were planning to send a foreign military commission to investigate the bandit outrages in the vicinity of Lincheng has caused the authorities to act promptly. More Chinese troops, with field guns, have been dispatched to the region near the brigands' stronghold. Tsao Kun has sent two scouting airplanes.

The Chinese forces have been withdrawn to a line within five miles of the bandits, but the circle is complete and all outside communication has been cut off from the men in their mountain retreat. The bandits once attempted to fight their way through, but completely failed.

The latest demands of the bandits are for incorporation in the army, but with separate brigades, direct control by the Central Government, and back pay in full. The Government has already indicated its willingness to take the bandits into the ranks.

Foreigners are divided on what is to be done. Some want foreign troops, foreign-officered police, and a big display of force to overawe the Chinese and "restore foreign prestige." These are chiefly missionaries, teachers and residents of the interior—deplorably ill efforts to help the Chinese inch of progress. The entire political disorder will soon be cleared up is growing.

TIENSIN, May 28 (AP)—Advises received here from Tsaochwang said J. B. Powell, American newspaper

## WHOLE OF GERMANY TO BE GUARANTEED

Hypothecation of Country's Real  
Estate Proposed—Security  
for Loan

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—Germany's new reparations program, as it is now outlined, will literally be constructed from "the ground up," for it will rest primarily on a nation-wide real estate mortgage.

What promises to become the greatest hypothecation of land in the history of economics will eventually comprise every square inch of German soil, which will be made to pay tribute to Germany's former foes for a period of 30 years. The assessment will be on a basis of 50 per cent of the present gold values. Five hundred million gold marks annually will flow into the Reich's reparations melting pot from this source during the first few years. The ultimate yearly total will approximate 1,000,000,000 gold marks, the increase depending upon the promptness with which metropolitan real estate can be subjected to the mortgaging process.

A beginning will be made with the agricultural lands and the physical properties of the industrialists. The plan for the great mortgage is the most important point in the program of the German League of Industrialists as submitted to the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, for the perusal of the Government. This organization indicates its readiness to assume payment of 40 per cent of the hypothetical sum of 500,000,000 gold marks which it believes the Government can raise by assessment on the industrialists' properties. The remaining 60 per cent would be guaranteed by the banking, commercial, shipping and agrarian interests.

Groundwork of Plan  
Closely following its recommendation that an hypothecation of real estate on a gold basis constitute the groundwork of the Government's reparations policy, comes the league's plan for reorganizing the federal railways, waterways, posts and telegraphs. Conversion of these properties into profit-taking institutions, the leaders of big business believe, would suggest to the Government the possibility of realizing from them alone a net annual revenue of 600,000,000 gold marks. Although no direct effect is made by the league for taking over these utilities on an operating basis, the Government has been advised that a group of half a dozen leading industrialists is prepared to guarantee to the Federal Government this amount of gold revenue annually for the operating privilege. The Reich's (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## TURKS AND GREEKS REACH AGREEMENT; PEACE IN PROSPECT

Athens Acknowledges Responsibility and Angora Renounces Its Right to an Indemnity

By Special Cable  
LAUSANNE, May 28—The tension which has reigned at the Near Eastern Conference during the past week, as the result of the acute stage of the negotiations between the Turks and Greeks on the question of war indemnities, reached its culmination on Saturday afternoon when a special meeting was held of the representatives of all delegations in an endeavor to reach a basis of understanding. One representative only from each delegation was present, with the exception of the Turks, Munir Bey accompanying Ismet Pasha, but taking no part.

The meeting started with an appeal by the British and French representatives, Sir Horace Rumbold and General Pelle, to Ismet Pasha to waive their claims to an indemnity and accept the proposal for a rectification of the frontier around Karagatch in lieu thereof. Both speakers expressed the belief that Ismet and Eleutherios Venizelos had done their best during the past week to reach a peaceful solution and were still anxious to do so.

Frontier Rectification  
Ismet replied, saying that other treaties had regarded such devastation as that wrought in Asia Minor, as calling for reparation. By degrees, however, a better atmosphere was obtained and eventually an agreement was reached on three points:

1. The inclusion in the Treaty of the acknowledgment by Greece of its responsibility, accompanied by a statement of Turkey's renunciation of its right to indemnity in view of the economic situation.
2. A frontier rectification, giving Turkey a triangular tract in the region of Karagatch, to be defined later by experts.
3. Mutual restitution of ships captured since the Mudros conference.

Concerning the second point the Serbian representative registered objection on behalf of his Government, but did not wish to do so to the point of imperiling peace. Bulgaria's interest in this matter was not mentioned, as no Bulgarian was present. An agreement having thus been reached, the discussion on reparations can now be dealt with and the way is clear for a discussion of other outstanding points.

Payment of Bondholders  
In this connection Ismet observed that he hoped the settlement of this question would be taken into account in dealing with other matters, probably having in view the method of payment of bondholders, regarding which Ismet Pasha has returned from Paris without having obtained much satisfaction, the bondholders stating that they will discuss the matter after peace has been signed and not before.

The other main difficulties still awaiting solution are the form of the judicial declaration of the Allies demanding foreign legal counselors, whose visa will be necessary before foreigners can be arrested, and that of pre-war concessions, which are being discussed at Angora, but on which the Allies must be satisfied before any treaty can be signed.

There remain numerous minor points to be settled, some of which an agreement was reached at the meeting of the political committee; but a treaty is now within view, though it seems unlikely to be satisfactory to either side, being a series of compromises, from beginning to end.

## France Said to Be Made Victim of Turkish Diplomacy

By Special Cable  
PARIS, May 28—France has sacrificed so much for peace in the Near East since the Franklin-Bouillon policy was begun that although there is delight at the settlement between Mr. Venizelos and Ismet Pasha at Lausanne and the prospect of war is disappearing, it is anxiously asked who will pay the cost of the transaction. Will it be, as usual, France? Will the country, which has shown itself ready to placate the Turks at any price again suffer?

There is a growing section of politicians who think that the French surrenders have been too numerous. The present situation is that Angora will receive no pecuniary indemnity for the devastations in Anatolia attributed to the Greek Army in Retreat. But Angora will receive territorial compensation, namely the suburb and railway station at Adrianople, situated on the right bank of the Maritza and called Karagatch. But in addition, according to the declaration of Ismet Pasha published here, France is made the victim of Turkish diplomacy.

Ismet says that in renouncing the indemnity from the Greeks he desires the Allies should remember the Turkish financial situation when they settle accounts with Turkey. If Greece has not the money, neither has Turkey, and Turkey after this concession to Greece expects a similar concession from the Allies in order to make easier the payment of coupons to bondholders.

Ismet says also that the Allies have made promises in this respect. Is it really true, ask Frenchmen who are tired of diplomacy and capitulation, that the French delegate has promised the Allies compensation at the expense of French bondholders? The Turks have just sent a representative to Paris to ask that the coupons of the Ottoman debt, instead of being paid in gold, should be paid in paper francs. For

## QUOTA RISE, USING 1890 CENSUS, SAID TO IGNORE IMMIGRANT DATA

Reed Plan Beckons "Desirables" but Overlooks Historical Facts—Shortage in Unskilled Labor Seen

By GEORGE T. ODELL  
NEW YORK, May 28—Two important studies of the immigration problem are nearing completion. One is by the National Industrial Conference Board, and the results have been charted from statistical data already obtained by the Federal Government and other agencies, but no conclusions, as yet, have been essayed. The other is by the Carnegie Corporation, which includes a field study of the immigrants both at home and abroad, but, since its report has not been published, it would be improper to mention what conclusions have been reached. Both of these studies should

## TEST CODES CONSIDERED

Another event of today was a public hearing, presided over by Fred R. Low of New York, on two power test codes, part of a group of 19 which are being framed as aids to industry by 125 leading engineers, scientists and educators under the auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. One of the codes publicly considered today relates to instruments and apparatus used for measuring physical and chemical quantities in connection with tests of power equipment. C. F. Hirschfeld of Detroit, Mich., is chairman of the committee which is preparing the code on instruments and apparatus.

The second code to be considered today deals with internal combustion engines and has been formulated by a committee headed by Dr. Charles E. Lucke of the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry of Columbia University. Mr. Low, chairman of the main committee of 25 which is directing the code work, said that power test code revisions are proceeding simultaneously in the United States and Great Britain.







GERMANY DECLARED  
NEAR BOLSHEVISML. H. Murlin Says Europe Must  
Reconstruct Self—America  
Can Give Little Aid

"The United States can do very little to save Europe," Salvation for nations and continents, like salvation for individuals, must come from within," says L. H. Murlin, president of Boston University, now traveling in Europe, in a letter commenting on the situation in Germany and the Ruhr. The letter reads in part:

We had a very interesting trip to Berlin via Belgium and Holland, returning through the occupied region on the Rhine. I cannot but feel that the money-grabbers and the monarchists are doing much to drive Germany into Bolshevism. The only friendly hand held out to Germany now is the hand of Russia; and it is a hand that does not want. The least gesture and Republican Germany will fall and become Bolshevist Germany. On the other hand, the least helpful gesture from the Allies would strengthen the German Republic and perhaps enable it to hold out. The world will always have to deal with Germany; it will be a Republican Germany or a Bolshevist Germany. For my part I cannot but feel deeply that it will be far better for civilization that Germany should be a Republican Germany rather than a Bolshevist Germany.

I think our most interesting experience was our ride from Frankfurt, just over in Germany from the occupied region, to Wiesbaden, the first station in the occupied territory, by auto—no rail trains are running. The ride requires an hour and a half by autobus and costs 50 cents apiece! Being Americans our baggage and persons went through easily, but the Germans had a harder time, and were uneasy! Wiesbaden was one of the favorite resorts of the Kaiser. We stayed here overnight—under guard by the French! The next day we rode down the Rhine to Cologne, an all-day ride, for about 75 cents apiece. And it was an exceedingly interesting day. The English are keeping a watch on the Rhine at Cologne, and everything was quiet, though we were less than a half hour from the scenes of rioting at Mulheim. But one never knows what will happen in war; we felt all the while we were walking on the edge of a volcano. Feeling runs very high and a very slight thing may redouble the outbreaks any day. I am surprised things have remained as quiet as they have.

I presume you will be expecting me to say something about the international situation and what the United States must do "to save Europe." There are thousands of Americans in Europe now, and other thousands are coming, and nearly all of them boldly announce they are here "to study," something or other "at first hand." And before they have been here 48 hours they begin to announce the result of their "research." One United States Senator, in Europe for the first time, landed in Moscow on the 28th; on the 29th he announced that Sovietism was a great system and he believed that the United States should recognize Soviet Russia.

"The United States can do very little to save Europe," Salvation for nations and continents, like salvation for individuals, must come from within, by working with eternal laws of being—economic, social, political, educational, religious. Outside help may come in to help the individual to do for himself what he alone can do. I think Mr. Harding has expressed the very minimum of what we should do—and perhaps all that we can do now.

EXPLORER TO STUDY  
ADVANCE OF GLACIERS

WISCASSET, Me., May 28—Donald B. MacMillan, who will sail from here June 16 on the little schooner Bowdoin to resume his Arctic explorations, announced yesterday that one purpose of the expedition is to determine whether there is beginning of a new ice age, as the advance of glaciers in the last 70 years would indicate. Other purposes are study of terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, botany, ornithology, and the obtaining of a series of photographs of bird and animal life. Thirty thousand feet of motion picture film also will be in the Bowdoin's outfit.

Long copper strips are being attached to the hull of the vessel to be used for a ground connection for the radio receiving and transmitting station which is being installed. Next winter radio fans will attempt to "copy" WNP—Wireless North Pole—and get the latest Polar news. The American Radio Relay League, composed of thousands of amateurs, which has made possible most of the long-distance transmission records, is co-operating with the expedition, and every evening its many members all over North America will be on the alert for signals.

VOTERS REGISTERED  
IN CITY HALL ANNEX

Registration of voters began today in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, Boston, City Hall Annex, and will continue every Monday throughout May and June. Beginning July 2, the election board's offices will be open from 9 till 5 every weekday, except Saturday, for registration. Saturdays the office closes at noon. In November registration offices will be opened in each ward. For the last city election 246,133 women registered, but only 87,219 voted.

If I had two loaves of bread, I would sell one of them to buy

**Nucoa**  
For a Spread

FLOATS IN PARADE  
OF MASONIC CLUBSEastern Star Chapters Propose  
Many Features

From 35 to 40 floats from various chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts will form an impressive feature of the great parade on Wednesday, June 13, in connection with the holding of the eighteenth annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs. These floats will cost from \$150 to \$300 each.

Indeed, Eastern Star participation in the various events of that week will be an outstanding feature of this convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs.

Bay State Chapter, which has its quarters at No. 535 Boylston Street, in Copley Square, is preparing to keep open house all the week to members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Lulu M. Gobrecht of the Hemenway Hotel is the Worthy Matron of Eastern Star Chapter, which is the only one in Boston proper.

An unusual feature in connection with the part Bay State Chapter is to take in the festivities of Masonic Club convention week will be the exemplification of the degree of the fraternity and the Emblematic Star on Friday evening, June 15, the night of the final banquet of the delegates to the convention at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. Gobrecht said that Cresson S. Curdick, Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts, will give the obligation in connection with the initiation of about eight candidates for the degree in Bay State Chapter that night.

The exemplification of the Emblematic Star is something rarely seen in chapters of the Eastern Star and it cannot but prove an added attraction to the ceremonial of the evening. Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Grand Matron, will be present. Mrs. Emily Eldredge and Mrs. Effie King, past grand matrons of the Eastern Star in this state, are also to be guests of honor and Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Conductress, and other Grand Chapter officers, will be invited.

Because of the fact that Bay State Chapter members and officers will be busy all week in active entertainment of the visiting members of the Eastern Star from all over the United States in Boston that week, the chapter will not be represented in the parade by a float. This chapter on Jan. 1, last, had 135 members, today it has 182 active members, with not less than eight candidates for the degree. The chapter was formed three years ago, and celebrated its third annual festival on May 17. Inspection is arranged for September and Matrons' and Patrons' Day in October with a bazaar following next November.

William L. Terhune, president of the Boston Masonic Club, addressed Woonsocket Masonic Club late last week speaking to several hundreds of Masons at the Warwick Club of nearly 300 strong visited Woonsocket (R. I.) Club on that occasion. Woonsocket Club, which now has over 300 members, expects to have from 500 to 600 members by convention week, according to President Terhune.

MEMORIAL SPEAKERS  
MAKE PEACE PLEAS

Anglo-American unity in leading the world to a lasting peace was the keynote of the ceremonies held yesterday at Concord, Mass., on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of members of the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association to the battlefield of 1776 where they decorated tablets erected to two unidentified British soldiers and monuments dedicated to the memory of Americans in past wars.

Peace for the universe, as a fitting tribute to the sacrifice of the last conflict, was the dominant message of an address delivered by the Rev. Robert Wilson at the annual memorial services held yesterday at Fenway Park. Other similar observances held throughout Massachusetts were marked by emphasis on the part of speakers on the responsibility of the world to build against further conflict among nations.

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**Forbes**  
BUSINESS STATIONERY

NORTHERN MAINE  
MAY GET RAILROADAroostook Project Said to Have  
Reached Point Where Success Is Assured

PREQUE ISLE, Me., May 28 (Special)—Negotiations between Arthur R. Gould, former state Senator and Aroostook Valley railroad capitalist, and officials of the Canadian Government Railway have reached a point which makes the proposed Quebec Extension electric line across the northern part of Maine seem a practical certainty, although no formal announcements may be made for some time. The indications are that only a radical change in the present attitude of the Canadians will upset a plan to connect the two roads by a line between Washburn, Me., and La Fontaine, Que.

In the project proposed by Mr. Gould, he and his associates are to build a railroad from Washburn to a point on the Quebec border above Ludwig Pond, while the Canadian road will construct a branch from La Fontaine to this point. The American line will be 100 miles in length and the Canadian about 20.

The developments promised by the consummation of this project surpass any other attempted in the latter-day history of Maine. The road will tap 5000 square miles of territory. Former Forest Commissioner Ring estimated that it would take a yearly cut of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of spruce to go over the ground in the Allegash Valley alone, and take off the lumber now standing. After that he estimated that this valley would yield from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 annually. Two million acres of virgin forest land lie along the proposed right of way. The total spruce stumpage estimate today is 2,000,000,000 feet. Innumerable opportunities lie all along the line for shingle mills, and other manufactures of lumber. The paper companies, now controlling about 600,000 acres in the affected territory, would, it is estimated, move about 200,000 cords of pulp wood annually over the new line.

The proposed line would furnish the shortest possible route between Chicago, Minneapolis, and the west to northern New Brunswick. The present routing to Presque Isle from Chicago is 1476 miles via the Lake Shore, New York Central, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook. The new route would be about 1226 miles long. Routings from Minneapolis to the same point cover 1900 miles at present, while the new line would reduce it to 1505 miles. One traveling from Montreal to Presque Isle on the Canadian Pacific railroad now rides 539 miles, whereas the new routing would cut it down to 389 miles.

The approximate cost of the road's construction was once estimated at \$3,300,000, but may reach \$4,000,000 at present-day figures. "I do not see why the Interstate Commerce Commission would have any reasonable objection to this plan," says Mr. Gould. "It is not by any means a parallel line. Our state charter is granted. We are financed soundly, and the Canadian Government does not have to put a nickel into any part of the road save that which it will build on its own side of the border. There are no interstate complications."

**AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR EUROPE**  
An American art school is to be established in Europe for July and August of next year by Henry Turner Bailey, formerly of Boston, now director of the Cleveland School of Art and the John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, and other notable art educators. One of its features will be a Massachusetts Normal Art School section under Royal B. Farnum, principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art School at Boston.

Start Saving Today  
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**NORTH END SAVINGS BANK**  
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Wail of Steam Calliope Signals  
Boston That the Circus Is HereSells-Floto Combination's Big "Six-Pole" Show Opens  
on Huntington Avenue Grounds

The blare of a band, the clatter of a cavalcade, the wail of a calliope, children along the curb waving red and gold balloons, grown-ups craning necks to see—what?

The circus, of course!

Sells-Floto circus has come to Boston, unfolded its tents almost as silently as the Arabs folded them, covered the old Huntington Avenue circus grounds with life and color and queer sights, and sent forth its choicest animals and riders to parade Boston streets. Twice a day all through the week, at 2:15 and 8:15, with possibly three performances Memorial Day, the clowns will disport, the Arabian steeds prance, the elephants do feats for the boys and girls of Boston—whether aged 7 or 70.

One look at the Huntington grounds convinces anyone that it's the circus. Most spectators will go down the midway, see the side shows, linger in the menagerie (under canvas), and after sampling popcorn and pink lemonade, and perhaps indulging a favorite elephant with peanuts, will enter the Big Top with never a thought of what lies behind. Sells-Floto is one of the two "six-pole" big top shows in the country. Spectators will see, besides the Wild West Show, the new spectacle, "A Night in Persia," the performances of riding acts and of the two Belgian Hodgkin groups, the clowns and the special act of Miss Emma Ward. With these, no doubt, they should go home quite satisfied. But out in back of the main tent—where the audience will not go—is another "show" as interesting as the first.

Here are the dressing tents where the clowns and riders make up, each with a seat to himself, one half-sized trunk apiece, a bucket of water, a small metal coat hanger and not much else. "Stars" have trunks of normal size. Everything has to be brought in on one of the 56 steel rail coaches and must be compact. That is why the circus is able to spread out over such an area, and can be folded up and put away so quickly. The special refrigerator truck on wheels, out in back, the animal cages, the electrical plant, with all the other special tents and trucks, can be spread out, the big top put up and a performance started four hours after arrival of the first car. Sells-Floto has done it in 2½ hours, but then every individual did his own task and a part of somebody else's, so the lion trainer was seen driving stakes, and the elephants shunted box cars.

Out in back of the circus, in a large tent the public never sees, some 1100 employees eat "mess" at red ginghams-covered tables in turns. There is no

army bugle, but hauling up a flag is all the mess signal needed. In the entrance is silent reminder that those under canvas are always on the move, for letters from home are posted where all can see, and some letters have followed the show in its jumps from city to city, just missing delivery each time, half across the continent.

STATE ORDERS 110,000  
TONS OF BITUMINOUS  
COAL THROUGH AGENT

Acting for the first time through its central purchasing agent of the new Department of Administration and Finance in buying fuel, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has placed a contract for 110,000 gross tons of bituminous coal to supply the various state institutions and schools. This is the largest coal contract ever made by the State, and has been awarded to the National Coal Sales Company of Boston, the lowest of 22 concerns bidding.

The company getting the contract bid \$2.91 per ton at the mines for coal delivered up to Oct. 1; \$3.14 per ton between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1; and \$3.70 on coal ordered between Jan. 1 and April 1 of next year. The department states that the average freight rate to state institutions located along the railroad lines is \$4.50. These institutions will use about 100,000 tons and the remainder will be delivered at a total price of not more than \$9.76 per ton.

WELLESLEY SELECTS  
SUMMER CLASS GIRL

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 28 (Special)—Miss Carroll McCarthy has been chosen to represent Wellesley College in the college girls' summer class which studies social conditions in New York City under the direction of the Charity Organization Society of New York. Miss McCarthy, who will serve next year as president of the Wellesley College government, is a Durant scholar and has also been president of her class.

The New York class will be composed of college juniors, members from Goucher, Elmira, Vassar, Radcliffe, Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Connecticut, Swarthmore, and Wells. It was organized for the purpose of giving college girls who intend to go into social work opportunity to study actual conditions before graduation.

VOTE TO SETTLE  
TELEPHONE ISSUEOperators' Union Submits Three  
Questions to Locals

A vote will be polled this week by more than 12,000 telephone operators in New England on whether a strike vote shall be taken to enforce their demands for a wage increase and a seven-hour day, which, according to a statement by George H. Dresser, general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, cannot be granted by the company.

At a meeting of the New England Council of the Telephone Operators' Union, held yesterday in the Tremont Building, on recommendation of the wage committee, it was voted to reject the communication from the company executives, and to submit three questions to the members of the union for consideration:

1. Shall the action of the council in rejecting the company's communication be sustained?
2. Shall a strike vote be polled for the enforcement of wage increases and the seven-hour day?
3. If the majority of the locals favor such a vote, shall the committee be authorized to set a date for the polling of such a vote throughout the New England territory?

These questions, in the form of a ballot, will be sent to each one of the 45 locals affiliated with the council, with a request for immediate action. If the operators vote for a strike poll, a strike referendum will be taken by universal ballot of the entire membership simultaneously.

STATE TO RECOGNIZE  
FARM ACHIEVEMENT

Thirty-three medals will be given by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts this year as awards for agricultural achievements by those engaged in food production in the State, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, announced today. Three medals will be of gold, 20 in silver and 10 of bronze, the awards to be made in the autumn. They may be awarded to persons who have not presented evidence of their work, it being planned to seek out meritorious achievement through various agencies.

## COLUMBIA TEAM SAILS

Columbia University's debating team, which is champion of the Eastern United States Intercollegiate Debating League, sailed from Boston today on the S.S. Cad will meet Cambridge on June 5, Oxford, June 7, and the University of London June 12. Other matches may be arranged. The subject to be discussed is "Resolved that the French Action in the Ruhr shall not be upheld." Columbia will take the affirmative.

DRY DOCK CLAIM  
GOES TO BOARDSpecial Commission May Authorize  
Payment of Sum Not to  
Exceed \$200,000

In the closing hours of the session of the Massachusetts Legislature and despite a unanimously adverse report of the House Committee on Ways and Means, a measure was rushed through the Legislature and signed by the Governor concerning payment of \$200,000 to Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins in connection with the building of the South Boston dry dock during the war.

This development, carried through in the confusion of closing, was brought to light today. The bill as passed provided that the Attorney-General, the State Treasurer, and the Commissioner of Public Works shall sit as a special commission and, if it finds "that in equity and good conscience the Commonwealth should respond in damages," there shall be paid by the State an amount not exceeding \$200,000.

Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins got about \$2,000,000 for the building of a dry dock. Contrasting that delay had been caused by the Commonwealth due to faulty specifications of the ground, an extra \$500,000 was claimed by the company. The State filed a counter claim for failure to complete the dock within the contract time and the corporation's claims were turned down in the Superior Court. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court where it now is at the same time that legislation is passed in connection with it.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported on March 15 that no legislation was necessary in the matter of the payment. Last Thursday, however, the day before the Legislature prorogued, the bill appeared from the Senate Ways and Means Committee and went through both branches, under suspension of the rules.

**FARM LABOR FOR FRANCE**  
PRAGUE, May 2 (By The Associated Press)—Czechoslovakia will send this summer 15,000 field laborers to France to work on French farms.

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The NEWEST  
STATLER  
Is in  
BUFFALO

On Niagara Square,  
Where Delaware Avenue begins

The old hotel, till now known as the Statler (at Washington and Swan Sts.), is now called Hotel Buffalo and the old Statler is closed permanently.

## It's Open and Ready For You

The newest Statler is luxurious and beautiful, embodying the results of all the Statler experience in hotel-building. Every room has private bath, (97% have both tub and shower), circulating ice-water, and the Statler service-door, (which enables employees to call for and deliver clothes to be pressed, shoes to be polished, etc., without seeing you). There are three excellent restaurants besides a cafeteria and a lunch counter; a complete Turkish bath with swimming pool; a library; a 24-chair barber shop; a ball room and convention hall; many private dining rooms of various sizes; two pipe-organs; a floor of sample rooms; ample facilities for handling large or small conventions with a minimum of inconvenience to other guests; a 600-car garage with a clever system of double ramps.

Rates are from \$3.50 per day for one person, \$5.50 for two; twin-bed rooms (for two) from \$7; there are 104 parlor suites at various prices. In all Statler-operated hotels, rooms are priced in plain figures and are the same price to everybody and at all seasons.

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We guarantee that our employees will handle all transactions with our guests (and with each other) in the spirit of the golden rule—of treating the guest as the employee would like to be treated if their positions were reversed. We guarantee that every employee will go to the limit of his authority to satisfy the guest whom he is serving; and that if he cannot satisfy him he will immediately take him to his superior.

*Emotaxen*

**HOTELS STATLER**  
BUFFALO: 1100 rooms, 1100 beds. Niagara Square. The old Hotel Statler (at Washington and Swan Sts.) is now called Hotel Buffalo and the old Statler is closed permanently.  
CLEVELAND: 1000 rooms, 1000 beds. North and Washington Sts.  
DETROIT: 1000 rooms, 1000 beds. Grand Circus Park.  
ST. LOUIS: 600 rooms, 600 beds. North and Washington Sts.  
BOSTON: Now preparing to build at Columbus Ave., Providence and Arlington Sts.

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## "Little Czechs" Show America How Singing Brings Happiness

Sing and Chatter Way Into Favor of Governor Cox, Who Tells Stories and Says "Na Zdar" on Their Leaving

Resplendent in the red and white trappings of their native garb, 35 children from Czechoslovakia, grateful for help already rendered by America, recently serenaded Gov. Channing Cox of Massachusetts. They are blazing a trail of newly won friends as they tour this country. Wherever they have been, their voices have thrilled all who listened, for they are the chorists from the Basile School at Prague, and are traveling through the United States as representatives of the Junior Red Cross of their homeland.

America has strongly attracted this youthful band of troubadours, and they are rapidly assimilating American traits and ideals. Though a number of their songs are in English, and though they sing these with accuracy, an audible fault, until recently they did not understand a single word of the language. Now, however, they can say, "ice cream" quite fluently, and know what it means, too! And simple greetings and farewells are being added to their English vocabulary daily.

**Favorites with School Children**  
When visiting schools they have mingled freely with American children, and each nationality has shown a kindly interest in the other, though conversation has, at times, rather dragged. They enjoyed keenly, however, the entertainment which members of the Bohemian-Slavonic Club of Boston tendered them, for Czechs came from as far as New Bedford and Springfield for the occasion, and there were many to converse with them in their native tongue.

One of the most pleasant occasions of their visit to the United States occurred a few days ago, when Governor Cox greeted them at the State House at Boston. They sang many songs for him, including "The Star Spangled Banner." The children sang with a beauty and fervor seldom heard, which could not have re-

sulted but for the deep love they so evidently feel toward Frantisek Bakule, who led them. Asked how he accomplished such results, their teacher replied:

"They sing as they were made. In other words, these children sing with God-given voices. Very few of them can even read music."

Later they sang the Czech national hymn, "Where Is My Home?" and the Slovak anthem, "Lightning Flashes Above Tatras."

Next came a love song, "Water Is Flowing Near My Window," sung by a young girl against a background of humming. This song is said to be the favorite of President Masaryk of the children's native land.

**Governor Makes Friends**  
The Governor completely won the singers' hearts, and as he shook each tiny hand he said, with a broad, gubernatorial smile, the Czechoslovakian words for goodbye—"Na Zdar!" Mr. Bakule believes that education should be a process of natural development, and in his school at Prague this is never forgotten. The children enter at the age of six years, and begin at once, under the supervision of their teachers, to play and listen to stories. Such stories as those found in Kipling's "Jungle Books" touch their imaginations and develop their vision. In Prague, the children have made toys so successfully and in such quantity that the school has adopted the custom of selling them, and giving half the proceeds to the most worthy children, while the other half helps to maintain the school which is training them.

What may appear to many to be physical handicaps are simply problems to be overcome at this school, and the child is shown how to be a useful happy citizen of his country. One of the boys now in Boston, who is perfect but of stagnation. The tools of aeronautical research are very powerful, but the engineers' need for the results of the research is so great that still further improvement in the tools must be anxiously awaited and, indeed, sought for by those who have to use them.

## "Little Czechs" and Their Leader "at Home" With Governor Cox



Frantisek Bakule and Some of His Pupils From Prague Interview the State's Chief Executive. The Governor's Straw Hat Appears to Be an Attraction, Too

## SHOE WORKERS BEGIN TO RETURN

Brockton Manufacturers Report Improvement in Situation. Several Shops Reopening

BROCKTON, Mass., May 28 (Special)—Brockton shoe manufacturers reported improvement in the strike situation today several reopening their factories and stating that practically all departments were running. Every factory was picked up this morning, and although hundreds of workers entered the buildings there were no disturbances of any kind.

A new feature of the strike situation came Sunday afternoon, when the Lesters' Federation of Southeastern Massachusetts, comprising the latters from Brockton and all towns in the south shore district, went on record as opposed to the strike. The federation made the following statement:

"We go on record as being absolutely opposed to the accession of the so-called independent movement, and we pledge ourselves to uphold the policy and contracts of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. We urge all members to return to work at once, as there is no legal strike in Brockton. While we realize the present unfortunate affair is but a culmination of many grievances, we feel assured that there is within the organizations the means to adjust them if properly employed, and can see no reason for destroying the work of 20 years without a definite plan or understanding of how any improvement is to be secured by making a scrap of paper of our pledged word. Officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union report that members on strike are continuing to buy stamps in order to retain their membership. John F. Reilly, chairman of the big independent mass meeting last week, purchased enough stamps to maintain his membership in the stitchers' union."

## YALE FELLOWSHIP AWARDS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 28.—The secretary of Yale University has announced that \$35,000 has been awarded in fellowships and scholarships in the Yale Graduate School for the coming year. Twenty-six fields of study will be represented by this group, the largest numbers being in English, 21; chemistry and physiological chemistry, 15; history, 11; geology, 10; education, 7; and social and political science, 7.

The students selected for these fellowships come from 124 universities and colleges in this country and abroad; they are residents of England, Canada, India, Mexico, and 27 states. The Seessel fellowship, given preferably to a student who already has a Ph.D. degree, has been awarded to Albert Charles Chibnall, of London, England, a graduate of Cambridge and the University of London. The recently announced Cheney fellowship for investigations in the chemistry of silk will be held by Elbert Minor Shelton, Oberlin '17, of Wakeham, O.; the duPont fellowship by Robert DeWolf Coghill, University of Kansas '21; the Bishop Museum fellowships by Helen A. Purdy, Barnard '18, of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Harry L. Shapiro, Harvard '23, of Dorchester, Mass., and Charles Keeler Wentworth, University of Chicago '18, of Iowa City, Ia.



### Novelties in Research Equipment

OUTSIDE of that particular class of aeronautical research which properly goes by the name of free-flight testing, the chief tool of the aeronautical laboratory worker is the "wind tunnel." It is a bit of apparatus so simple in conception and in form that it seems a little strange that its design should give opportunity for extensive variations, but it actually is the case that the development in wind tunnels has been almost as rapid as that in airplanes, and that the wind tunnel plant which has been in continuous operation for 10 years is now almost as antiquated and needful of replacement as a pre-war flying machine. The gain in efficiency and general usefulness has been such that it has seemed well worth while, in some instances, to tear down bodily the tunnel which had been first built and to replace it with a new one. Installation on more modern lines. Quite aside from the increased accuracy of the work and greater convenience in use of the newer type of apparatus, a wind tunnel of the style of 1923 will actually save its own cost in a year or two of operation as compared with one designed 10 years earlier.

The principal apparent differences between the ordinary tunnel of the present time and that of time gone by is in the form of the tube through which the air flows. The first tunnels built in America were all of square cross section, long boxes with only very short flaring portions at the ends. Now the commoner and seemingly the better practice is to use a circular section so that there are no corners to the walls, and to give a smoother flow of air through the tunnel by having the straight portions very short, the flaring ends long and of gradual slope. The abruptness of the change of form is thus diminished and the air flow is steadier, thus making the results obtained when a model is placed in it more accurately comparable with those which would be secured in free flight through still air. The efficiency of the tunnel is also increased, since the air is not churned up by the corners and the burden of providing power to create turbulence in the air therefore does not fall on the wind tunnel motor. Also power is saved because the air is allowed to slow down gradually before reaching the end of the tunnel and being discharged into the open room. The lower the speed of discharge the less the power required to force the air around its circuit. If the propeller which drives the air were placed at the throat of the tunnel, where the model is located for test, and the air were turned loose in the room while still traveling at its highest speed, the power needed would be increased manifold. The diverging cone through which the air passes after leaving the throat is the source of a very real economy.

Recent development in research equipment, however, has gone beyond any mere modification in design practice and has extended to the invention and trial of wind tunnels of fundamentally new types to say nothing of the multitude of new instruments that have been devised for use. In the field of the wind tunnel

itself the most notable and important of the strikingly original developments of the last three years have been the construction of an open-air tunnel at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, the whole outfit being placed in the free air without shelter of any sort, and the building of a compressed air wind tunnel by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at its station at Langley Field. Both of these tunnels have been finished within the last year.

The coming of the open-air tunnel is of great importance on grounds of economy. As wind tunnels have become larger and larger the cost of the buildings required to house them has become constantly more critical as a factor in the plans for a laboratory, and it has seemed likely that, just as the cost of a hangar has been a primary limitation on the size of rigid airships, so the cost of the surrounding building would stand in the way of the construction of wind tunnels of great size. Now, however, both those limitations seem likely to be escaped. The coming of the mooring mast promises to offer emancipation from the financial burden of the airship hangar, and the outdoor tunnel eliminates the cost of the building by eliminating the building itself.

The single free-air tunnel which now exists, the one already mentioned, is 10 feet in diameter, and a satisfactory building to contain it and leave a proper amount of space for the free return flow of the air would have to be at least 180 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high. Obviously the cost of such an edifice would be an item far from negligible in any budget.

The compressed-air tunnel, the other notable recent development, may be said to stand at the opposite extreme from that just discussed, for that tunnel, so far from being placed in the open air, is housed in an air-tight tank constructed of boiler plate. It has been shown that model results may be made more strictly comparable with those for the full-scale aircraft if the air in which the model is tested can somehow have its density increased. If tests are made in high-density, rather than in ordinary atmospheric air, good results can be obtained without the necessity of using a very large model or trying to run the air in the tunnel at tremendous speed. The density of air can of course most readily be increased by putting it under pressure, so the compressed-air tunnel has been built with the conventional inclosing building replaced by the air-tight tank already mentioned, a tank 15 feet in diameter and about 40 feet long. The compressors provided can pump air into the tank, after the model has been put in place and everything made ready for test, until the density of the air inside has been raised to over a pound a cubic foot. After the desired pressure has been reached, the dense air is caused to circulate inside the tank by a propeller, just as in any ordinary tunnel, and the forces acting on the model under various conditions are weighed

and recorded by automatic instruments.

The adoption of such radically new projects, after more than two-score years of wind tunnel experience, is very encouraging. Science never reaches finality, and when progress ceases to be made and new schemes cease to be tried it is a sign not of perfection but of stagnation. The tools of aeronautical research are very powerful, but the engineers' need for the results of the research is so great that still further improvement in the tools must be anxiously awaited and, indeed, sought for by those who have to use them.

### Air Travel in Winter

A very encouraging feature of the statistics of European air traffic for the last few months is the decreased seasonal variation of the business. Both passenger and express traffic, particularly the latter, have held up well during the past winter, and during January the air port of Paris, Le Bourget, averaged six commercial airplanes arriving or departing every week-day, while the passengers numbered about 25 a day and the daily express business ran to over a ton. Such loss of passengers as does appear in the winter months is due almost entirely to the decreased number of American tourists, for in summer the Americans make up over half the total number and in winter the English furnish over half the business and the Americans only a fifth.

There is almost sure to be a certain amount of seasonal variation in the passenger traffic on an air line north of the tropics, as a trip by air, like a trip by sea, is necessarily less pleasant in cold weather than in warm. Express and mail business, however, can go on almost without regard to climatic conditions, and America, in the air mail, has furnished the one example of an aerial transportation service working 12 months a year and six days every week. The percentage of performance, always wonderfully high, varies a little from season to season, for absolutely impossible conditions are a little more common in winter than in summer, but the number of trips scheduled fluctuates not at all.

### PROGRAM READY FOR NORTHFIELD

Conferences to Be Held Continually All Summer

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., May 28 (Special)—Everything is ready for the Northfield school and summer conference activities which will open with the Northfield Seminary commencement, June 8 to 11. Dr. Charles E. Erdman of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, is to deliver the alumni sermon and give the commencement address.

This will be followed by daily Bible studies from June 11 to July 5, and the Young Women's Conference from

June 25 to July 3, at which the chief speakers will be Dr. Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York City; Dr. Harris E. Kirk of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Howard Robert Weir of Salem, Mass.; Samuel Shoemaker of Grace Church, New York City. The Women's Interdenominational Home Mission Conference, from July 5 to 13, has for its theme, "Saving America Through Her Girls and Boys." "Japan" is to be the topic of study for the Conference for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, from July 13 to 21, with constructive forces and the awakening of the Japanese women as special subjects. Miss Mary C. Peacock of the Philadelphia Normal Training School will conduct the normal class.

Planned to meet in a practical way the Sunday School and Daily Bible School problems of the city, town and rural church, the Conference of Religious Education, July 23 to 31, will take for the general subject of its twentieth annual session, "Religious Education—The Hope of Our World Civilization."

Auditorium speakers at the General Conference of Christian Workers, Aug. 1 to 13, include the Rev. Lionel B. Fletcher of Cardiff, Wales; the Rev. James Reid of Eastbourne, England; the Rev. G. Hartley Holloway of Southampton, England; Dr. John A. Hutton of Glasgow, Scotland; Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City; and Melvin E. Trotter of Grand Rapids, Mich. Since it was first established by D. L. Moody 40 years ago, this conference has met annually during the first week in August.

The seventeenth summer institute of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union which now meets in co-operation with the Endeavorers of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont, will be held August 13 to 20. In addition to the general training in Christian work for young people the daily program includes Bible study, junior, intermediate and expert Endeavor, union society and missionary activities.

Consecutive Bible studies and addresses will be given throughout the summer either as a part of the program of the different conferences or independently.

**GOLF COURSE IS LAID OUT**  
HAVERHILL, Mass., May 28 (Special)—Ground has been broken for the construction of the new 18-hole golf course of the Haverhill Country Club off Gile Street in this city. The terrain embraces 200 acres and the cost, including the construction of the new clubhouse later, will be about \$100,000. The building will be in Haverhill, but most of the course will be in Plaistow, N. H., all but about 15 acres being over the State line.

### FIGURES PROVE DRY LAW BENEFIT

New Hampshire Statistics Cover Eight-Year Period

CONCORD, N. H., May 28 (Special)—Prohibition in New Hampshire is a success, according to the Anti-Saloon League of this State, which has just issued a bulletin setting forth by facts and figures wherein this success lies. By a table giving the comparative number of arrests for drunkenness in cities and towns during the last year of liquor license and 1922, it proves that throughout the State at large there has been a saving from drunkenness of more than 98 per cent due to prohibition.

By comparing the total number of all commitments for all offenses during the four wet years of 1914 to 1917 with the four dry years of 1919 to 1922, the bulletin registers a decrease of more than 70 per cent. Of this number, it shows, there has been a decrease of 87.8 per cent among those committed for drunkenness, which, the bulletin explains, were always only the worst cases—the so-called "down-and-outers." The bulletin continues:

"The results in this saving from drunkenness, in improved social, economic, and moral conditions, are beyond comparison. Men are better husbands and fathers. Homes are better and families happier."

We ask seriously, what unfavorable results from prohibition, what evils to individuals, society or business, can be mentioned to offset these blessings, or can be put in a balance over against them?

Results in this saving from drunkenness, in improved social, economic, and moral conditions, are beyond comparison. Men are better husbands and fathers. Homes are better and families happier."

The bulletin goes on to point out the dangers to prohibition in violation of the law by bootleggers and nullification through adverse legislation. An increasing alertness on the part of the public in demanding law enforcement and increasing effectiveness on the part of the enforcement machinery of the Government will take care of the

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## Twilight Tales

**Elvira Visits Denmark**

ELVIRA'S home was in New York City, but she had come across the ocean to Denmark, where she was visiting Grandma Jensen. She arrived in Denmark in May, in the company of her Aunt Doris, and she was to stay a whole year. Her grandma called her Vee-a.

Many things were different there. They ate different food, too. For breakfast there was porridge, prepared from buckwheat, which Elvira liked very much. She made Grandma laugh by saying: "In all my life I have not eaten anything so good." Elvira was only five years old.

Grandma Jensen lived in the country. Her house was a long, low one. It had gray cement walls and a thatched roof. Later in the summer, Elvira was to see how a thatched roof was made. Near the house there was a large barn and carriage house. There was also a red brick bake house, with a roof of red tile.

On baking Elvira loved to be right there to watch. Grandma's helping maid was very kind. She was called Marn, which is Danish for Mary. The dough was set the night before in a big trough, called the bake-trough. This was scoured white after every baking. While Marn worked the dough into bread, the oven was being heated with big pieces of cord wood. Some of the dough was made up of rye flour, and when the bread was baked, it was very dark. That was the bread the men liked. But Elvira liked only a little piece of it now and then. Some of the dough was made up of wheat flour, which made a beautifully white bread. When all the dough had been made into loaves, Marn took the last bit of dough, which she had really been saving for

Elvira, and made a flat cake out of it. She then brushed it over with milk and egg, to "make it golden," she explained to Elvira.

By that time, the oven was hot. Marn took all the fire out of it, with a utensil like a hoe on a long pole. Then she brushed the oven out well with a broom made of beach twigs, also on a long handle. And the oven looked beautifully clean and white. Elvira could tell by looking in. The dark bread had to be left in the oven for two hours. The white bread was left in for one hour. But Elvira's flat cake needed only a short time for baking. Then it came out, looking golden and shiny.

So, on baking days, Elvira always had flat cake for supper, on which Grandma spread golden butter. And Elvira also had fine rich milk to drink, for there was a cow on Grandma Jensen's place.

The kitchen in Grandma's house had a cement floor. And the room in which Elvira and Aunt Doris slept had a floor of white brick tiles. That room was cool on the hottest day. In the living room, and the room in front of the house, there were deep window sills with flower pots, which seemed always to be blooming. The fresh white curtains were draped back, so that the sun could shine right in, for Denmark is not a hot country, even in summer. There was a stove in the living room, which was often used on summer evenings there was often a turf fire in it, as this makes a slow even coal fire.

Grandma Jensen promised Elvira to take her to the moors some day, and let her see how turf was made.

## CRISIS DEVELOPS IN HUNGARY UNDER RULE OF ADMIRAL HORTHY

Austria Adopts Policy of Compromise and Acquiescence, While Hungary Furiously Kicks Against the Pricks

Conditions in Austria, Hungary, and the countries of the Little Entente have for some time been made a special study by Dr. Max Kalka, who here presents his conclusions in two articles, the second of which will follow shortly.

VIENNA, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Hungary was treated very severely in the peace treaty of Trianon and it is but a shadow of its former self; it has lost two-thirds of its territory and more than half of its population. The country, bleached white by a war of unparalleled violence and an ensuing peace of unparalleled stupidity, was afterward the victim of invasion by Rumania, which is estimated to have caused damage of considerably more than \$1,000,000,000. Two revolutions followed, with enormous losses in property and life. Nor was this all—the return of former King Charles nearly caused a new civil war and split the country into two armed camps.

Hungary Objects to Peace Treaties  
Horthy had established his regime by means of the officers of the old Austro-Hungarian Army. Militarism was established quite as bad as the old Prussian militarism ever was, and the Government ruled by force, executions, murder and internment. Austria

definitely cut its losses and adopted a method of compromise, while its army was completely demobilized. Hungary stirred up its nationals everywhere to active resistance.

The neighboring states, particularly Rumania, treated their Magyar minorities in flagrant violation of the peace treaties. Things are not very much better in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but the remains remain the Hungary herself evinced not the slightest pacifism. There are, however, still in the country a great number of irregular formations, which can be conveniently disavowed, but which are in reality very closely connected with high personages and receive encouragement in many ways. Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia have acquired in the peace treaties some of the wealthiest parts of former Hungary. These three countries formed,

immediately after the conclusion of peace, the Little Entente. Its spearhead is directed against Hungary, and a very close military understanding exists between the partners in case of trouble with Hungary. It aims at establishing a Slav preponderance in Middle Europe.

The Little Entente forced Hungary to pass the so-called Hapsburg-Dethronement Law, by which former King Charles formally ceased to be the King of Hungary. It is important to know that this bill does not expel the members of the Hapsburg dynasty from the country, nor does it make a return of a Hapsburg prince impossible in the future. The whole question of the Constitution of Hungary is left undecided. The Legitimists favor Otto, eldest son of King Charles, as King Otto II.

The king, moreover, is the symbol of the old, great Hungary, and it can be imagined what a powerful argument it is with the suffering masses of the population if they are told that the return of the old dynasty will bring back the piping times of the glorious past. The second party is monarchist too, but insists on free choice of the future king; the obvious if secret leader of this party is Admiral Horthy, the Regent. The third party favors a republic.

The whole question came up for public discussion about a fortnight ago, when the official request for King Charles was held. It is significant that the whole National Assembly took up the question and that in the church were placed the crowns of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria and Galicia, as well as the old Lango-bardian crown. Prince Otto was continually referred to as King Otto II of Hungary. At the close of the debate the present Prime Minister, Count Bethlen, laid stress on the fact that it is in the national interest that the question of the throne should remain in the background; government, he said, takes its stand on the "Hapsburg Dethronement Law" of 1921.

## SEATTLE SHRINERS START PILGRIMAGE

SEATTLE, Wash., May 25 (Special)—Two special trains of 20 cars left here today over the Northern Pacific Railway with members of Nile Temple, and their wives, bound for Washington, D. C., to attend the Imperial Council session of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America.

They were accompanied by the Gizeh Temple delegation from Victoria, B. C., and will be joined at Spokane by El Katif Nobles and their wives. The Nile group included Capt. Ray Worth and his patrol, Harry J. Woods and his band, Adam Jardine and his chaperones and others numbering approximately 300 under the guardianship of R. W. Hutton, Imperial Potentate.

Several stopovers are planned by Nile, the first at Yakima, others at Spokane, Helena, Fargo, Madison and Milwaukee. At Cincinnati the two trains will be halted all day, June 1, for a jubilant celebration. Another stop-over will be made at Columbus with Alladin Temple and another at Pittsburgh. A special train with Alladin Temple, Tacoma, will leave in a few days.

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## SPINNERS DESIRE DIRECTIVE POWER

Thousands of Operatives Possess Large Financial Interests in the Mills

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12.—The movement which has been started with the object of bringing the cotton-spinning operatives of Lancashire into closer relation with the general administration and conduct of the industry, in a common effort with the master spinners to overcome the serious difficulties which now beset the industry, is of particular interest at a moment when "Whitleyism" is being subjected to criticism from various quarters.

Whitley Councils have always evoked the strong denunciation of the labor extremists, but a week or two ago the ranks of the critics were joined by Sir Peter Rylands, who, as a past president of the Federation of British Industries and a leader of the National Alliance of Employers and Employees, comes within a different category. Sir Peter finds fault with the Councils because, he holds, their interests have become narrowed down to mere consideration of wages and conditions of work.

Aim of the Movement

The aim of the cotton industry movement goes far beyond anything yet attempted by a Whitley Council. The Lancashire cotton trade, and especially the spinning section, is passing through a very critical time, owing to the fact that the demand for yarn is much below the productive capacity of the mills, and that spinners have large stocks on hand. Short-time working expedients have been tried, in order to reduce stocks, but these have been nullified to some extent by the action of individual spinners, who have sold at prices below the cost of production, and have thus added to the difficulties of those who hold out for a remunerative price.

This state of affairs led to a proposal that a joint council should be formed, with full representation for the operatives, as well as for the master spinners, for the purpose of imposing the strictest discipline on the whole of the spinning section of the industry. If the objects were attained, output would be regulated to the point at which equilibrium between demand and supply was gained, and anyone infringing the rules would be subject to penalties.

Voluntary Discipline  
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## ARIZONA OWNERSHIP OF POWER FROM COLORADO RIVER SOUGHT

Opposition to Compact With Intermountain States Voiced by Political Interests—Glenn Canon Dam Planned

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—The political interests associated with Gov. G. W. P. Hunt not only have made declaration of hostility to the Colorado River compact between the intermountain states, but have determined upon pushing a plan for state ownership of hydroelectric power plants along the river in Arizona. These announcements have followed a meeting called by the Governor and now at recess till a special committee shall be ready with a plan for consideration.

The preferred idea appears to be that the State shall issue its bonds in a sum approximating \$40,000,000 and erect a "rock-filled" dam in the Colorado River channel at Glenn Canon, conducting electric current therefrom for use at points within the State. The site is one which for more than a year past has been under exploration by the United States Reclamation Service and the Southern California Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles.

Reclamation Service engineers lately reported that the canon walls were of stone unsuitable for dam construction. The electric company has made a statement that its plans involve construction of a dam that would be at least 500 feet high and that would back water about 130 miles, up into Utah, and that \$100,000,000 would be required.

An alternative plan has been presented by Gen. J. C. Greenway, manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, and of an enterprise which has announced its willingness to spend about \$30,000,000 in erection of one or more relatively small dams across the Colorado's channel at the mouth of

## TELLS OF PALESTINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—Economic rehabilitation of Palestine for the Jews can be accomplished and is only a matter of work and determination, according to Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, who spoke at a conference here of the Palestine Development Council. The meeting was held to discuss means of promoting the economic possibilities of Palestine as a home for the Jewish race.

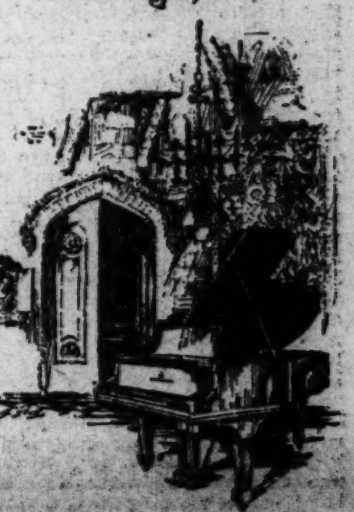
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MERKLE "BIG TEN"  
SINGLES CHAMPIONMichigan Player Defeats Wilson  
After a 54-Game Battle—  
Chicago Wins Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28.—Today finds the universities of Michigan and Chicago sharing honors as a result of the competition for the Intercollegiate Athletic Association singles and doubles championships, which came to an end here Saturday with C. C. Merkle '23 of the University of Michigan winning over E. W. Wilson '25, University of Chicago, for the singles crown. Wilson, paired with A. E. Frankenstein '23, won the doubles title from N. H. Carran '22 and M. I. Shapero '25, Ohio State University.

In the singles match each man opened at top speed, winning his own service consistently and carrying the set to a close. After an exchange of deliveries Wilson led, but Carran failed to capture the set. As the game score mounted Merkle continued to win on his service, but his opponent found it harder and harder to keep even. Merkle finally broke through the Chicago sophomore's service on the thirty-sixth game and won the set at the remarkable score of 19-17, a record for the Conference tournament. The Michigan player kept up his speedy service and hard driving in the remaining sets, while Wilson weakened with each succeeding game. Merkle won most of his points on aces and kills at the net; Wilson relied on passing shots and placements from backcourt. The match, which lasted nearly four hours, went to Merkle at 19-17, 6-3, 6-3.

Wilson came back in the doubles and, with Frankenstein as a partner, defeated Carran and Shapero of Ohio State in five comparatively quick sets. The Maroon pair, who are joint holders of the Wisconsin state doubles title, had the net most of the time, and, except for occasional streaks of unsteadiness, volleyed and smashed effectively. The Ohioans made many splendid gets, but their lobbing was not driving from the baseline were not quite strong enough to win. Chicago won at 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Wilson and Frankenstein 5 4 5 6 0 4 4 4—32-6

Carran and Shapero 3 6 3 4 1 1 2—24-2

SECOND SET

Carran and Shapero 4 2 4 2 3 4 4 4—30-6

Wilson and Frankenstein 2 4 2 5 6 6 0 8—42-2

THIRD SET

Wilson and Frankenstein 4 6 7 4 4 4 1 0—42-2

Carran and Shapero 2 4 5 5 6 6 0 8—42-2

FOURTH SET

Carran and Shapero 7 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 4—36-6

Wilson and Frankenstein 5 2 4 5 1 4 0 1 0—26-4

FIFTH SET

Wilson and Frankenstein 4 1 4 4 2 4 4 2 6—32-6

Carran and Shapero 1 4 2 5 4 6 0 4 1—22-4

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

SINGLES—Final Round

C. C. Merkle, Michigan, defeated E. W. Wilson, Chicago, 19-17, 6-3, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

E. W. Wilson and A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated N. H. Carran and M. I. Shapero, Ohio State, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

MICHIGAN WINS AND

BREAKS RECORDS

COLUMBUS, O., May 27 (Special).—

In defeating Ohio State University, 97½ to 37½, in a dual track meet on Ohio Field Saturday afternoon, the University of Michigan broke seven Ohio field records and one Intercollegiate Conference record. The Ohio field records were set up on the last day that that field is to be used in intercollegiate track events by Ohio State University. The new Intercollegiate Conference record was made in the broad jump by D. H. Hubbard '25, Michigan hurdler, and broad jumper. His distance was 24ft. 11½ in. This is within four inches of the world's record, and surpasses the former conference record by 1ft. 1½ in. The Buckeyes took only two first places, coming in first in the javelin and low hurdles. Boni Petcoff '24, holder of the "Big Ten" Conference javelin record, won his event, and L. J. Snyder '25, Ohio State, carried first honors in the low hurdles. Ohio State taking all three places in the event; Hubbard, Michigan, winner of the high hurdles, laying out in order to participate in the broad jump.

New Ohio field records were set in the 440-yard dash, the 120-yard high hurdles, the shotput, the pole vault, the broad jump, the hammer and the 220-yard low hurdles. Prosser, Michigan pole vaulter, went over the bar at 12ft. 7½ in., barely failing to break the conference record of 12ft. 8½ in. at which he was aiming.

WISCONSIN WINS, 2 TO 0

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 28 (Special).—University of Wisconsin once more defeated University of Minnesota in one of the closest baseball games in the Intercollegiate Conference season by a 2-to-0 score here Saturday.

It was the second time these teams have clashed this season. The Badgers taking the first game, 10 to 9. The game was featured by the stellar pitching of Lester Friedl '24, who allowed only four hits, while Johnson '23 of Minnesota held the Gophers to five. The Badgers made their two winning tallies in the fourth inning by means of an error and two sacrifice hits. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Wisconsin 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 3

Minnesota 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 4 4

Batteries—Friedl and Christgau, Johnson and Aschenbrener, Umpire—J. A. Williams. Time—1h. 46m.

NEBRASKA TEAM CARRIES OFF  
VALLEY TRACK HONORS AGAINVictors Clean Up by Taking Majority of Seconds and  
Thirds—Four Conference Records Broken

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AMES, Ia., May 27 (Special).—For the third year in a row University of Nebraska today is in possession of the track and field championship honors of the Missouri Valley Conference. Coach H. F. Schulte's men, with 40 points in the finals here Saturday, did not count as heavily as last year, because they captured only one first place. Their strong forces, however, brought in a majority of the seconds and thirds.

Four Conference records were broken, one of them twice, once in the preliminary and once in the final.

In the javelin throw, B. E. Lingenfelder '25 of Drake recorded a new record of 179ft. 7½ in., this exceeded the record set in the tryouts Friday by H. S. Hartley '24 of Nebraska, who tossed the stick 178ft. 4½ in. Lingenfelder's points for first in this event saved Drake from whitewash.

T. W. Poor '25 of the University of Kansas established a new mark in the running high jump with a leap of 6ft 2½ in., bettering the old record by 2½ in. Another Kansan, Capt. C. D. Rogers '23 broke the record for the pole vault with a mark of 12ft. 6½ in., an improvement of 5½ in.

One of the surprises of the meet was the fading of the Kansas relay teams, which opened the outdoor season with such a bang, and the corresponding development of the Washington University quartets. Washington captured the one-mile relay, setting a new Conference record in the latter event. Kansas placed fourth in the mile, but was totally crowded out in the half.

The record set by the Washington half-mile team was 1m. 28.3s., which was 1m. 10s. better than the mark captured by the University of Illinois, an outsider. Washington set such a fast pace in the second heat of this race and its three rivals hung on with such determination that all four of them beat the time made by Iowa State in the first heat. Iowa defeated Drake and Kansas in the first heat in 1m. 31.4s.

Individual honors were captured with 10 points by L. E. Erwin '24 of Kansas State Agricultural College, who took first in the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes. In the shorter event he recorded the fast time of 9.9s. His star teammate, L. E. Erwin '24, placed second individual honors with Morgan Taylor '24 of Grinnell College. The latter surprised by beating him in the 120-yard high hurdles in 15.4s., but Riley came back in the 220-yard hurdles to defeat Taylor in 24.1s. This giving him three points in the event.

Cotting his share of points in the relays and adding them to his victory in the 440-yard dash, J. A. Bier '24 of Washington took fourth individual laurels with 7½ points. His brilliant finishing sprints did much to win the relays for his team. E. C. Norton '25, star hurdler of Kansas, placed in four field events for minor points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by L. E. Erwin, Kansas State, 9.9s. (new Conference record); D. G. Noble, Nebraska, second, 10.2s. (new Conference record); J. O. Trexler, Nebraska, fourth, 11.2s. (new Conference record).

220-Yard Dash—Won by L. E. Erwin, Kansas State, 19.9s. (new Conference record); D. G. Noble, Nebraska, second, 20.2s. (new Conference record); J. O. Trexler, Nebraska, fourth, 21.2s. (new Conference record).

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. A. Bier, Washington, 1m. 28.3s. (new Conference record); L. E. Erwin, Kansas State, second, 1m. 29.4s. (new Conference record); J. O. Trexler, Nebraska, fourth, 1m. 30.4s. (new Conference record).

880-Yard Relay—Won by Washington (W. H. Houghland, W. L. Lucum, C. L. Crowder, J. A. Bier); Missouri, second (Paul Smith, E. T. G. Bond, E. K. Evans); Nebraska, third, Kansas, fourth, Time—3m. 42.8s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Morgan Taylor, Grinnell; I. S. Riley, Kansas State, second; R. A. Blanchard, Washington, third; W. D. Lear, Nebraska, fourth, Time—15.4s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by I. S. Riley, Kansas State, 22ft. 6½ in.; R. A. Blanchard, Washington, second; W. A. Brown, Iowa State, third; R. A. Blanchard, Washington, fourth, Time—15.4s.

Running High Jump—Won by T. W. Poor, Kansas, 6ft. 2½ in. (new Conference record); R. C. Norton, Kansas, second; Turner, Nebraska, tied for second and third, 6ft. 2½ in.; R. D. Waddell, Missouri, and J. C. McFarland, Iowa State, tied for fourth, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by M. B. Graham, Kansas, 22ft. 6½ in.; Waddell, Missouri, second, 22ft. 6½ in.; C. C. Hatch, Nebraska, third, 22ft. 6½ in.; R. A. Blanchard, Washington, fourth, 22ft. 6½ in.

Pole Vault—Won by C. D. Rogers, Kansas, 12ft. 6½ in. (new Conference record); H. S. Hartley, Nebraska, second, 12ft. 6½ in.; J. C. McFarland, Iowa State, third, 12ft. 6½ in.; R. A. Blanchard, Washington, fourth, 12ft. 6½ in.

Javelin Throw—Won by B. E. Lingenfelder, Drake, 179ft. 7½ in. (new Conference record); H. S. Hartley, Nebraska, second, 178ft. 4½ in.; J. O. Trexler, Nebraska, third, 178ft. 4½ in.; J. C. McFarland, Iowa State, fourth, 178ft. 4½ in.

Shot Put—Won by J. C. McFarland, Iowa State, 34ft. 6½ in. (new Conference record); H. S. Hartley, Nebraska, second, 34ft. 6½ in.; J. O. Trexler, Nebraska, third, 34ft. 6½ in.; J. C. McFarland, Iowa State, fourth, 34ft. 6½ in.

Discus Throw—Won by A. G. Lincoln, Missouri, 132ft. 6½ in.; R. C. Norton, Kansas, second, 132ft. 6½ in.; J. O. Trexler, Nebraska, third, 132ft. 6½ in.; J. C. McFarland, Iowa State, fourth, 132ft. 6½ in.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS.

## Architecture

## Annual Philadelphia Architectural Show

Philadelphia, May 23  
Special Correspondence

AN ANNUAL exhibition of architectural designs is significant in marking the periodic progress of art in city planning and building. An exhibition of paintings or sculpture may suggest incidental ornamentation of house or garden, but architecture supplies the environment for all other arts. A canvas requires a sympathetic wall, a piece of sculpture the beauty of garden or drawing-room, the play a theater, the musician an auditorium. Thus, architecture is essential to life and to the refinement of life.

The twenty-sixth joint annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T Square Club now in the galleries of the Philadelphia Art Alliance provides a gauge whereby one may measure the degree in which American architects and the great governing mass of the purchasing public appreciate the needs of modern civilization.

## An American Problem

In America, especially, architecture may accomplish much in counterbalancing the visible harshness of a great financial superstructure. Until recently, no one seemed to consider an office building worth the expenditure of architectural thought. It was a place of business—that was all. Four walls, rooms, halls, stairways and elevators could be constructed by any ordinary contractor and would answer every requirement of the business to be housed.

Today, however, the financial forces of America are gradually awakening to the need of beauty and to the far-reaching realization that a business enterprise can function with equal if not greater efficiency in an environment which pleases the eye and the natural hunger for that which is beautiful.

There are many isolated achievements in the present exhibition—studies and photographs of buildings erected and proposed, of colleges, fraternity houses, banks, libraries, ecclesiastical institutions, freight stations, hotels, the work of noted firms such as Day & Klauder, Karcher & Smith, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, McKim, Meade & White, Paul P. Cret, Wilson Eyre & McIlwaine, Thomas Martin & Kirkpatrick, and Mellor, Meigs & Howe.

An architect may create a gem, but he can seldom govern its setting. Thus, a beautiful structure may find itself surrounded by monstrosities. In the past, the emphasis has been placed upon the isolated building, or a beautiful hotel, he commissions an architect to create it. Gradually, however, the purchasing public has admitted the advantage of a comprehensive plan. Thus we have the proposed and partly executed plan for the museum buildings at the University of Pennsylvania by the associated architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlwaine, Stewardson, Fox & the Princeton and Yale University developments and the Corday Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., by Day & Klauder.

## The Question of Setting

A college must have an architectural goal toward which it may work in the erection of its buildings present or future. Many ecclesiastical institutions and hospital groups have adopted a like attitude, yet even a group of beautiful buildings may only serve to exaggerate the nondescript wreckage of their non-architectural environment. Cities are especially hampered by an architectural past from which it is difficult to emerge, and with a non-architectural present aggravated by the immediate need for speed in construction and by the fallacy of thought too prevalent among moneyed interests that a greater percentage of gain may be achieved through the neglect of architecture.

It is to be hoped that the present acceptance of a comprehensive plan in collegiate buildings will encourage the rapid development of city planning, and a more cosmopolitan realization of the cumulative horror of ram-shackle and ugly building projects. Somewhere it would seem there should be an intelligent opinion to pass upon the architectural health of a community.

The houses in which we live are apt to express our own outlook upon life, as we are forced to gaze through their windows upon the public highway. There are, in the present exhibition two exhibits of particular interest as practical accomplishments in city planning.

In the majority of cities there are many small thoroughfares half alley, half street which, through neglect, are becoming pockets of unsightly wreckage. In attacking this, one of the great problems which must confront the pioneer in city construction, "Salem Gardens" by William F. B. Koelle, one of several achievements in the restoration of little streets now current in Philadelphia, demonstrates the comparative ease with which squalid, dirty areas may be metamorphosed into bits of old Italy or old Spain. One must, however, deplore this constant intrusion of alien architecture due, doubtless, to the apparent superiority of old-world forms, and their hold upon the imagination of the present-day architect.

In office buildings and structures

of the so-called "skyscraper" type, however, the American influence is more clearly felt, as in the less pretentious dwellings which adhere more closely to the old colonial type of architecture. Thus, in the photographs and designs from Yorkships Village, New Jersey, the work of Elettus D. Litchfield and Rogers, one discovers an experiment in village planning which points the moral of architectural consistency.

## Harmonizing a Whole City

It is seldom that architects are privileged to construct an entire city, yet here they have profited by the rare opportunity afforded them to harmonize one building with another, a store with a residence, an office building with a church or school.

Notable groups of work are contributed by Rilden & Register and Karcher & Smith. The need of an architect's design in the fashioning of city office buildings has spurred the former's "Proposed Office Building for Philadelphia." An architect is, however, helpless to accomplish the renaissance of the American city without the support of the purchasing public. He must wait until the mind through the eye has become weary of unsightly affronts to the intelligence.

Office buildings, the Cooper Branch of the Free Public Library, Camden, New Jersey, fraternity houses, recreation centers and memorial houses constituted the varied contribution of Karcher & Smith.

The annual is this year confined more closely to the work of local architects, the most significant exception, perhaps, being photographs of the Eastman Theater, Rochester, N. Y., by McKim, Meade & White.

McLanahan & Bencker, a Philadelphia firm, were awarded the annual medal offered to local architects by the American Institute of Architects for work actually accomplished and exhibited in the annual.

## The Allied Arts

The allied arts though less in evidence than formerly, occupy an interesting section of the display. There are wood carvings by John Maene, decorations by George Harding and

Olaf Olesen. Iron work by Samuel Yellin, the Ironcraftsman; and Georgian Lighting Shops and incidental sculpture by Joseph E. Bass.

European sketches and a collection of contemporary British architectural designs and achievements, an itinerant exhibition, complete the actual display.

An important part of the annual, however, is the publication of the Year Book, a fully illustrated record of the work contributed, but which contains in addition a valued and accurate analysis of some one gem of old American architecture.

Through the courtesy of the Valley Forge Park Commission the study was based this year upon Washington's headquarters. The exhaustive analysis which follows in photographs and architectural diagrams provides an invaluable record for students of American architectural development.

The annual is, in fact, a general record of those who finance great building programs to create from unsightly formlessness the grace of a well-proportioned city.

DOROTHY GRAPLY

## American Federation of Arts Meets

St. Louis, May 25  
Special Correspondence

WITH a banquet attended by more than 100 representative art directors and teachers, as well as collectors and connoisseurs in the fine arts from every section of the United States, the American Federation of Arts closed its fourteenth annual convention here this evening.

Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum, Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Homer Saint-Gaudens of the Carnegie Institute, Frederick Whiting of the Cleveland Museum, and Miss Leila Mechlin, secretary of the federation, summed up the evidence of the conference and its promises for the future at the final session.

The needs of fundamental training in drawing, the history of art and an appreciation leading to the formation of taste, sounded as a keynote at the National Conference on Art and Education called by the United States Commissioner of Education at a dinner preceding the conference at Hotel Chase, was repeated at various angles by every speaker during three days.

Dr. William T. Baldwin, assistant to

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM  
Architect

SPECIALIZING IN DESIGN OF CHURCHES  
EXCLUSIVE HOMES

Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Wm. Gray Purcell  
Architect

More than 25 years  
professional practice  
in twelve States, New  
Hampshire to California.

215 SPALDING BUILDING  
PORTLAND OREGON



Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, Architects  
Building for The Philadelphia Inquirer at Broad and Callowhill Streets

the Commissioner of Education, presided. He introduced the topic, "Art as a Vocation." E. H. Wuerpel, director of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, gave the meaning of "Art as a Vocation." Ralph Clarkson, painter, former instructor of the Art Institute and president of the Municipal Art League, dealing with "Qualifications for Success," made a plea for training in the technique of the art, especially drawing.

William K. Bixby, president City Art Museum, St. Louis, and vice-president of the American Federation of Arts, presided at the opening conference, May 23. This is the farthest west meeting of the national gathering, and for the first time in the history of St. Louis its 31 art organizations are working together under the name of the allied arts. Miss Mechlin reported that during the year 1921-22 the exhibitions assembled by the federation were shown 270 times in 152 places, in 38 states of the Union. That 60 towns called for lectures which were given 127 times.

Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum, gave a concrete illustration of the power of the federated organization which was national in its significance. Egypt since 1912 has permitted foreign excavators for museums to take half their discovered antiquities out of the country.

Great Britain, France, Germany and America added to their museums. But two years ago the Director-General of Egypt, dissatisfied with division, decided that the agreement of 1912 should end 1922-23. The Metropolitan Museum, and others of the United States had poured vast sums of money into Egypt. Word was sent to the Secretary of State, Washington, and in the name of the Federation of Arts it was agreed that all excavations in Egypt from the United States should end unless the law of one-half was maintained. In reply Egypt has extended the former ruling for 1922-23.

William H. Holmes, Director of the National Gallery of Art, made a plea for its wider support. Homer Saint-

Gaudens of the Carnegie Institute, speaking on "International Representation" urged a better understanding between European art leaders and Americans. "Our next step is to make ready a great showing of applied arts at Paris in 1924," he said.

Lorardo Taft, representing the "Better Community Movement in Illinois," indicated the progress of 160 small towns in Illinois and the looking forward to the future. His hope is for a "Temple of the Fine Arts" to give its privilege to the youths attending the Illinois State University at Champaign-Urbana. This was followed at another session by the paper of Dr. C. J. Gahlin of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Rural Life in American Art," who spoke of the struggle of the farmer to live like other men and made an appeal for a worthy interpretation of agriculture in art. Cyrus Dallin, the sculptor, urged "Sculpture as a Civic Asset."

Following on live discussions of "Art as Recreation," by Dudley Crafts Watson of Milwaukee, and the "Meaning of Modernism," by Prof. Oscar B. Jacobson of the University of Oklahoma, came a final practical session on "Need of Art Training in Colleges," by George Nigmons, A. I. A.; "Plan-

ning for Tomorrow," by John Laurence Mauran, past president American Institute of American Architects, and "Beauty in Utility," by Harland Bartholomew, city-plan engineer of St. Louis, who explained the present evolution of the city plan.

CANADIAN ART SCHOLARSHIP  
MONTREAL, Que., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, it was decided that the Academy will offer \$1500 for a traveling scholarship in architecture. Of this sum \$500 will be paid on the departure of the student, \$500 when he has spent half this time abroad, and \$500 on his return, provided there is satisfactory evidence of his fulfillment of the conditions. The scholarship is restricted to Canadians of at least six years' residence, and not over 30 years of age. The

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MONTREAL, Que., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, it was decided that the Academy will offer \$1500 for a traveling scholarship in architecture. Of this sum \$500 will be paid on the departure of the student, \$500 when he has spent half this time abroad, and \$500 on his return, provided there is satisfactory evidence of his fulfillment of the conditions. The scholarship is restricted to Canadians of at least six years' residence, and not over 30 years of age. The

From the recent exhibition of Louis Mayer, at the Milwaukee Art Institute, 17 canvases, and two pieces of sculpture were bought for local collections.

Following on live discussions of "Art as Recreation," by Dudley Crafts Watson of Milwaukee, and the "Meaning of Modernism," by Prof. Oscar B. Jacobson of the University of Oklahoma, came a final practical session on "Need of Art Training in Colleges," by George Nigmons, A. I. A.; "Plan-

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## Music News and Reviews

"Orpheus and Eurydice"  
Performed in Toronto

TORONTO, May 25 (Special Correspondence)—When the management of the local Little Theater announced last fall that instead of closing their season with a Shakespearean production, they would give a revival of Gluck's classic opera, "Orpheus and Eurydice," the experiment seemed dangerous for a producing staff that had devoted itself entirely to the drama. And yet the production has proved to be one of the popular as well as one of the artistic successes of the year. J. Campbell McInnes, the English baritone who now lives in Toronto, undertook the training of the principals, and for non-professionals, their performances were remarkable. In the case of Mrs. Pearl Whiteside, who sang the rôle of Orpheus, few qualifications in one's praise are necessary. She sang with beauty, of tone and proper dramatic insight, and the rôle could not easily have been done better.

As it was the first time Gluck's opera had ever been presented in Canada, there were no standards of production to follow, except those of the ballet from the opera introduced here by Pavlova's Russian dancers and the Boston Opera Company some years ago, and the setting for the dance was much too elaborate to be helpful. The fine equipment of lights at the Hart House Theater enabled the producers to get beautiful effects on the small stage. The scenes had to be done in miniature, and against massive draped backgrounds. The entrance to the underworld and the Elysian fields were among the finest pictorial efforts that have been seen at the Hart House Theater, and that is saying a good deal. Charming and appropriate miniature ballets were given.

Philadelphia Orchestra  
Will Number 107 Players

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Details are available of the make-up of the Philadelphia Orchestra next season. There will be 107 instead of 104 players. One new player, a French horn, is but 17 years old. He is a Philadelphia high school lad, named Isadore Berv. Mr. Stokowski's head and shoulders engaged him at once. Frank will be a second harpist, Frank Nicoletti, who was an occasional assistant last season. A double bass player, Fabien Kossewitski, is a cousin of Sergei Kossewitski, noted virtuoso on the same instrument. The new first clarinet player, Rufus Arcey, comes from the same desk in the Detroit Orchestra. Joel Belov, a first violinist, returns from New York to his former affiliation. Two second violins are from Philadelphia—Mayer Epstein and Harry Feldman. Five of the 23 players who recently resigned have reconsidered, and will come back. They are Weinberg, Gatti, Pitkowski and Cohen, the violinists, and Glikoff, the cellist. A new cellist is Bram Oberstein, of New York. There are still places open for four violins, two violas, two basses, two trumpets, one drummer.

The fashionable Friday afternoon concerts are already over-subscribed for next season, and the popular Saturday evening repetitions are very

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Luncheon 8.00 Dinner 12.00  
Luncheon 35c & 55c with Cafeteria  
Dinner 55c & 75c with Cafeteria  
A la Carte Service if preferred  
THE SIGNET  
10 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.

De Old English Restaurant  
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service  
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

AMUSEMENTS  
NEW YORK  
THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST  
"The Covered Wagon"  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze  
CRITERION B'WAY at (Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30  
44th St., Friday Matinees at 3  
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St., Eves. at 8:15  
MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

HUDSON  
W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30  
Eves. 8:30, Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
Internationally Renowned  
Comedy Sensation

"So This Is London!"  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

nearly sold out. All the concerts announced for New York are over-subscribed. Despite the enormous patronage of the concerts in the past season, the costs have been so heavy that the deficit came to \$52,000. The income from the endowment fund of over \$1,750,000 will wipe out this deficit and leave a respectable balance in the treasury if salary demands do not consume it.

## Leonard Borwick's Recital

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 15—When Leonard Borwick announces an all-Brahms program, as he did for his pianoforte recital at Eolian Hall on May 7, both he and his audience can be sure of each other. Methods, and fashions in art, may vary, but the fact remains that Mr. Borwick and other players of the Schumann school present what is probably the nearest equivalent now available to the readings which Brahms himself heard and subscribed to. So a large gathering of faithful "Brahmsians" (as Rolland dubs them) came to hear Mr. Borwick play the Sonata in F minor, Op. 5, the dull Variations on an original theme in D, Op. 21, a handful of the most characteristic Intermezzi, the Capriccio in C sharp minor, Op. 76, the superb Rhapsody in B minor, Op. 79, and the Variations (Studies) on a theme of Paganini, Op. 35.

Years ago—in 1891 to be exact—Borwick played Brahms' D minor Concerto in Vienna, and the composer wrote afterward to Frau Schumann that "Borwick played quite excellently, with the most perfect freedom, warmth, energy, passion, in short everything that one could desire." Time has wrought changes. Borwick has dropped some traits, and developed others, as for instance, his calmly cultured philosophy, and his "reclusiveness," which though not without their uses, refrigerated his playing of the B minor Rhapsody, and seemed to put some of the Intermezzi under the microscope. In the F minor Sonata, however, he played quite excellently, and his performance of the Andante, with its romance and stirring climax, was outstandingly beautiful.

## Hollywood Bowl Concerts

LOS ANGELES, May 13 (Special Correspondence)—Emil Oberholfer, formerly conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, has been engaged to direct the open-air concert season at the Hollywood Bowl. The season will open July 10 and last from 8 to 10 weeks of four evening programs each. The orchestra, consisting chiefly of members of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will number from 80 to 100 players. Mrs. J. J. Carter and F. W. Blanchard, as last year, will manage the season.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW  
The Fool  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, a very good of you. Don't forget you are to see it as a play."

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—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.  
The play is in Association with Joseph Klauber

JANE COWL "Juliet"  
HENRY MILLER'S "THE A T R E"  
Nights and Sat. Mat. . . . \$1.00 to \$2.50  
Popular Thurs. Mat. . . . 75c to \$2.00

F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Announce  
A Return and Farewell Engagement

Moscow Art Theatre  
Jolson's 59th St. Theatre, Eves. at 8  
44th St. Mat. Fri. & Sat. 2

LYRIC THEATRE, West 42nd St.  
Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15  
D. W. GRIFT, Proprietor

"The White Rose"  
"Early ranks as one of the greatest pictures ever made in America."  
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ALICE BRADY IN ZANDER  
"A thoroughly enjoyable entertainment—the play which has been long looked for."  
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

SAM HARRIS  
THE 1923 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY  
OWN DAVIS  
PLAY

ICEBOUND  
Moves to the Vanderbilt Theatre, June 4

AMBAASSADOR 49th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
TESSA KOSTA, in "CAROLINE"  
The Season's Musical Gem

Belmont Theatre, 48th St. E'way, Eves. 8:30  
H. B. Warner in "You and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St., Eves. 8:10  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
In the New American Song and Dance Show

"Little Nelly Kelly"  
GLOBE Broadway and 48th Street  
Mat. Wednesday and Saturday  
JACK and JILL  
With Lew Fields & Gus Arnheim  
Webb, Chas. Judels, Lulu McCune  
25th Moves to the Harris Theatre June 4

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30  
Anne Nichols  
Laughing Success

Abie's Irish Rose

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M. GEORGE M. COHAN'S Productions  
A New American Comedy

"Two Fellows and a Girl"  
By Vincent Lawrence

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of appreciation from those who have  
enjoyed a production advertised in The  
Christian Science Monitor.

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REPERTORY COMPANY.  
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Eves. 8:15  
Except Mon., Thurs.  
Films—Jordan's—Shepard's  
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—LOVE  
—FAITH  
—HOPE

THE MAN  
WHO CAME BACK  
Mats. 2:15  
Eves. 8:15  
Jesse L. Lasky Presents  
THE  
COVERED WAGON  
A Paramount Picture  
Nights, Holiday Mat., 50c. \$1. \$1.50  
Other Matinees, 50c and \$1.00

B. F. KEITH'S  
"The Amusement Centre of Boston"  
Week of May 28 at 2 and 8. Beach 1724.  
MISS BOBBY FOLSOM  
JACK DENNY and Metropolitan Band

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DUNLOP Boston's Favorite Stars  
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LOS ANGELES  
Two QUALITY Cafeterias  
ARBORE LA PALMA  
889-911 Strictly home cooked foods  
West by women cooks only, and West  
Fourth upon the personal man Third  
Street agent of  
C. O. MANSPEAKER, Proprietor

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Shay's Cafeteria  
341 South Main St. Opposite Post Office  
We believe it to be the



## STEEL INDUSTRY HEADS LOOK FOR CONTINUED BOOM

See No Slackening for Remainder of 1923—Price Trend Lower

NEW YORK, May 28 (Special).—Attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute at New York Friday was a good antidote for any pessimism that might have prevailed in regard to the steel industry.

Many of the leaders of the industry, including Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, expressed almost complete satisfaction as to the present state of the industry and predicted no decline during 1923.

Two of the speakers commented on the fact that New York, particularly Wall Street, was the only spot of pessimism in the country. The middle western steel makers were especially enthusiastic over conditions.

### Steel Heads Hopeful

It was the consensus of opinion that there will be no slackening of steel business in at least six months; that the falling off of buying here and there was helpful rather than otherwise; that present price levels are fair, both to the consumer and producer.

One of the best arguments pointing to sound conditions is the fact that no attempt has been made on the part of consumers to cancel contracts; very few have urged shipments to be deferred until a later date; several have asked deliveries to be made sooner than the contract called for.

Contracts have not been canceled in spite of the fact that steel can be bought more cheaply today than when many of these contracts were signed. On the other hand in late 1920 and early 1921 hundreds of cancellations were turned into the mills and chaos and disorder followed.

The second important conclusion of the gathering was the adoption of the report of the committee which investigated the feasibility of installing the eight-hour day in steel mills. The committee, which was headed by Judge Gary, concluded that it would not be wise at this time for all steel companies to inaugurate this system. It would mean an increase of 15 per cent in the cost of steel making.

An outstanding feature of present conditions in steel is the coincidence of prices of the steel corporation and those of the independents for the first time in about a year. In March, 1922, independent levels were far below those of the leading interests, signifying extreme depression; after the twin strikes steel became scarce and during the latter part of 1922 the independent prices were much higher and have continued so until the last week or two.

### Prices Are Uniform

As a matter of fact one item, black steel sheets, are selling \$2 a ton lower among independents, or at 3.75c, a pound, Pittsburgh, as compared with 3.50c. Premium price for prompt deliveries have disappeared throughout the list.

The most striking example is in steel plates which now sell almost universally at 2.50c a pound, Pittsburgh, where a month ago the independent prices were getting invariably 2.75c. Such uniformity of prices is considered a very desirable condition. High premium prices are unnatural and apt to be followed by a harmful reaction.

The manner in which production holds up nearly to practical capacity is a marvel in view of the labor shortage. Through March and April were record months for all time in production of pig iron and steel ingots it is probable that May will rival if not surpass them. More furnaces are going into blast than are being extinguished. The latter takes place only in case of a mechanical disturbance and not because of any economic reason.

The trend of prices is still downward, especially in raw materials. Iron and steel scrap has continued to fall an average of 50 cents a ton per week for the last two months and authorities do not expect a rally before September. Coke prices continue to yield. Connellsville coke operators have settled upon a contract price for third quarter furnace coke at \$6 a ton, as compared with \$7 prevailing for second quarter.

### Copper Still Sagging

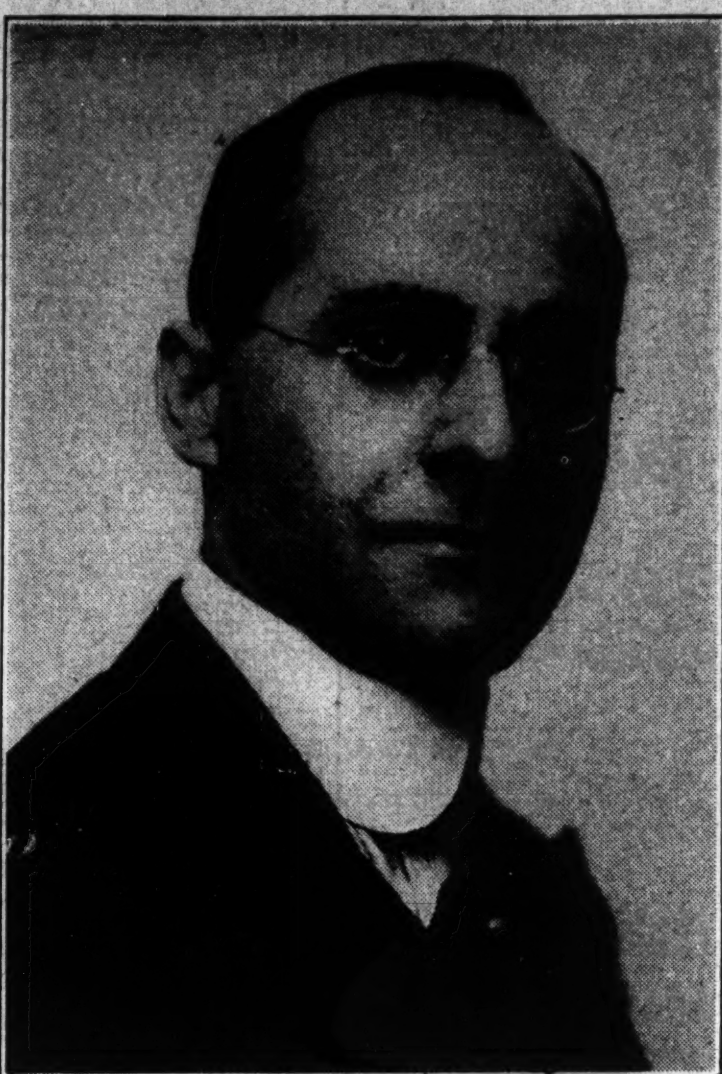
Spot furnace coke can be had at \$5. Foundry grades range from \$6 to \$8, depending on brand. Pig iron prices are yielding slowly in all producing centers except eastern Pennsylvania. Buffalo iron has sold off \$1 at \$28; Virginia iron off 50 cents at \$28; Birmingham iron off \$1 for delivery into middle west, at \$26, furnace; valley iron off 50 cents to \$27.50, furnace for basic, and \$29.50 for other grades.

Generally speaking, the nonferrous metals are in a weaker position than they were a week ago. Copper has lost all of its gains made on the rally. At the end of the week before last the price firmed up to 15½ cents delivered with some sales at 15½ cents. Today the metal can be had at 15½ cents and gives promise of going down to at least 15 cents. Germany is consuming only one-quarter of the copper which that nation was using a year ago and Germany is the largest foreign buyer of American copper.

It is not believed that German use would improve much if the Ruhr problem were settled. That nation has mainly replenished its needs caused by the destruction of war. It has gone back to substitute metals, such as aluminum and zinc in some cases. American copper production is as heavy as at any time in peace periods and there is some danger of overproduction unless the present low price holds, in which case some producers will not find it profitable to operate.

### Zinc Demand Almost Nil

Zinc has been declining drastically after the rally of the week before last. Prices have been put up to 6.75 cents a pound, East St. Louis, mainly because of the more optimistic feeling of producers. The consumers did not support this attitude, however, so last week found the metal back to 6.35



John G. Carriker

JOHN G. CARRIKER, who has just been appointed manager of the new Havana (Cuba) branch of the First National Bank of Boston, is a man of wide experience in Latin-American banking. In his many years of service in foreign banking fields he has managed branches of the National City Bank of New York and the American Foreign Banking Corporation in Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Buenos Aires.

When 16 years old Mr. Carriker began his banking career as a messenger in a Kansas City bank. His banking education has been a sound one for he has worked his way up from the bottom, gaining experience and growing in executive ability with each advancement. He has held the positions of auditor, credit manager, cashier and manager, and at one time was a national bank examiner.

Speaking of the work before him in Havana, Mr. Carriker says: "My mission is to establish a branch that will furnish every facility required by New England merchants and manufacturers to handle and expand their trade with the island republic. Cuba is already the largest Latin-American customer of the United States and the opportunity to dispose of New

cents. There was practically no buying. Meanwhile the world's production continues to increase.

Lead has been the strongest metal and is higher than a week ago. New York prices range from 7.25 cents to 7.50 cents a pound, the last applying to immediate delivery from second hands. The East St. Louis quotation has raised to 7½ cents. Practically all lead produced is being shipped into consumption at once, leaving but few surplus stocks. The automobile industry continues a heavy user for storage batteries.

Tin has fluctuated aimlessly between 42 and 43 cents a pound, the price depending on the manipulation of traders, consumers having shown only meager interest. The market closed the week at 42 cents.

## WHEAT MARKET RALLIES SLIGHTLY AFTER A DECLINE

CHICAGO, May 28.—Better weather conditions and a break in prices at Liverpool had a bearish effect here on the wheat market today during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼c lower, with July \$1.14@1.14½, and September \$1.12½@1.13, were followed by a moderate setback all around, and then something of a rally.

After opening ¼c@¾c lower, July 76½@76¼c, the corn market declined a little more, and then rallied somewhat.

Oats went under the season's lowest previous price for September delivery. The opening was unchanged to ¼c lower, July 40½@41c. Later the decline became general. Provisions were lower.

## EDWARD G. BUDD MFG. CO.

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In the first four months of this year, alone, the Company earned more than 2½ times the full year's interest requirement on its funded debt. On an annual basis this is equivalent to over 45% of the total face value of the debt.

The Company is the world's largest all-steel automobile body manufacturer. Its earning power is strong; its financial condition sound; and its management efficient. The price of 95 and interest to yield over 6½% is very attractive for a bond so highly recommended. May we send you a descriptive circular?

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## L. R. STEEL CO. NET ASSETS ONLY THREE MILLIONS

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—A statement issued by the bankruptcy trustees on the affairs of the L. R. Steel organization, shows total assets as of March 7 of \$5,178,447.26 against which are liabilities of \$2,096,362.27. This means that the 50,000 stockholders are owners of surplus assets of \$3,082,085.00, all that remains of investments which are said to have amounted to more than \$30,000,000.

The Canadian receiver states that it is his belief there probably will be an equity in excess of \$1,500,000 in the Steel enterprises in the Dominion. The receivers say that it now is impossible, owing to the complicated nature of the estate, to make a fully detailed statement. The figures submitted are characterized as a provisional statement of assets and liabilities.

There still are reports of reorganization, but nothing has yet taken form.

## CONSOLIDATED MACHINE TOOL

Since the Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation of America took over the operation of the constituent plants in July, 1922, progress has been steady and rapid, sales and unfilled orders on hand showing a gain in practically every month. Monthly sales have increased from \$149,000, in August, to \$404,000 in April, with unfilled orders on hand May 1 amounting to \$1,242,000.

## NO BID FOR BOSTON BONDS

No bids were received today for the offering of \$3,358,000 4 per cent City of Boston bonds.

Sears, Roebuck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable July 1 to stock of record of June 15.

## GERMAN MARK AT NEW LOW RECORD

NEW YORK, May 28.—German marks sold here today at \$16.25 a million, a new low record for all time.

Germany's note circulation now exceeds 7,000,000,000 marks. The normal or prewar price of the German mark was 23.5 cents each.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.82½	\$4.8648
Cables	4.82½	4.8648
French francs	.066½	.0661
Belgian francs	.0570½	.0569
Swiss francs	.1302	.1301
Lire	.0480	.0478
Mark	.0163½	.0163½
Holland	.3816	.3816
Sweden	.286	.286
Norway	.1835	.1835
Denmark	.1847	.1847
Spain	.1522	.1522
Portugal	.048	.048
Greece	.0192	.0192
Austria	.014½	.014½
Argentina	.8097	.820
Brazil	.0109	.0109
Poland	.0194	.0194
Hungary	.000192	.000192
Serbia	.0102½	.0102½
Rumania	.0277	.0278
Czechoslovakia	.0298½	.0298½
Rumania	.0659	.0659
Shanghai (tael)	.7475	.7475
Hong Kong	.5450	.5450
Bombay	.3119	.3119
Yokohama	.4887½	.4887½
Uruguay	.3087½	.315
Chile	.1230	.1210
Peru	.430	.430

†Cents a thousand.

UNITED DYEWOOD'S PROFITS  
The United Dyewood Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, (including subsidiaries) reports a net income of \$2,075,937 after interest, depreciation, and tax, compared with \$551,826 in 1921.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW HAVEN  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$11,515,113 \$9,570,060  
Operating expenses 8,557,825 7,587,345  
Net from railway 2,957,288 1,982,715  
Net after taxes, etc. 1,146,851 1,254,570  
Operating revenue 41,894,592 37,174,404  
Operating expenses 38,544,785 33,460,577  
Net from railway 3,349,807 3,713,827  
Net after taxes, etc. 825,141 829,128

NEW YORK CENTRAL  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$36,699,495 \$25,297,230  
Operating expenses 27,544,424 22,753,983  
Net from railway 9,155,071 12,543,247  
Operating revenue 127,747,222 107,110,800  
Operating expenses 115,805,296 99,011,466  
Net from railway 11,941,926 8,099,334

ILLINOIS CENTRAL  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$18,214,496 11,579,107  
Operating expenses 13,221,819 1,474,274  
Net from railway 4,992,677 10,104,833  
Operating revenue 64,226,290 51,272,691  
Operating expenses 59,805,296 5,001,466  
Net from railway 4,420,994 6,271,225

LEHIGH VALLEY  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$6,515,075 \$4,423,053  
Operating expenses 4,444,555 2,985,383  
Net from railway 2,070,520 1,437,670  
Operating revenue 22,545,620 21,705,384  
Operating expenses 21,091,291 11,956,605  
Net from railway 1,454,329 9,748,779

SOUTHERN RAILWAY  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$12,588,776 \$10,491,105  
Operating expenses 9,555,491 6,757,998  
Net from railway 3,033,285 3,733,107

PHILADELPHIA & READING  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$9,322,828 \$5,766,860  
Operating expenses 7,575,045 837,158  
Net from railway 1,747,783 5,929,702  
Operating revenue 3,294,179 683,822  
Operating expenses 2,147,547 492,441  
Net from railway 1,146,632 191,381

NORFOLK & WESTERN  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$7,844,989 \$7,692,924  
Operating expenses 6,444,555 5,835,383  
Net from railway 1,400,434 1,857,541  
Operating revenue 19,077,445 19,977,468  
Operating expenses 17,597,468 16,597,468  
Net from railway 1,480,000 3,380,000

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN  
April: 1923 1922  
Operating revenue \$6,822,322 \$5,514,320  
Operating expenses 5,044,112 4,114,320  
Net from railway 1,778,210 1,400,000  
Operating revenue 1,952,288 3,891,793  
Operating expenses 1,952,288 3,891,793  
Net from railway 0 0

## FRENCH LOANS STRONG FEATURE OF LONDON LIST

LONDON, May 28.—French loans were strong on the stock exchange here today, improvement being due to the Turkish-Greece settlement. The markets on the whole were better on repurchases by recent sellers. Rio Tinto was 34½; Hudson's Bay 7 5-16. Gift edge issues were steady. Dollar securities were quiet. Home rails were better in spots. Argentine rails were irregular. Oils were better. Royal Dutch was 32½. Shell & Transport 4½, and Mexican Eagle 1½. Kaffirs were in moderate demand. Rubber issues were dull. Trading was quiet, due to the month-end settlement.

## BOSTON ELEVATED EARNINGS LARGER

Boston Elevated Railway Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1923, which compares with the calendar year 1922 as follows:

	April 30 1923	Dec. 31 1922
Gross	\$31,862,084	\$22,094,178
Exps., taxes, etc.	22,397,851	21,671,646
Net	9,464,233	10,422,532
Interest	2,557,305	2,541,865
Balance	2,402,270	1,831,394
Depreciation	6,304,655	5,920,693
Balance	4,300,655	2,916,693

## GRAIN EXPORTS LESS

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Grain exports from the United States last week amounted to 4,452,000 bushels compared with 6,516,000 bushels the previous week.

## New Loan

\$3,000,000

## Boston Elevated Railway Co

6% Ten Year Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1933, without option of prior payment

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in Boston. Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 denomination exchangeable for fully registered bonds.

The issuance of these bonds has been approved by the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts

From a letter of Mr. James F. Jackson, Chairman of the Board of Public Trustees, we summarize as follows:

The Boston Elevated Railway Company serves Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Everett, Medford, Brookline, Arlington, Watertown, and Belmont, and parts of Chelsea and Newton, a total population estimated in excess of 1,200,000.

## Capitalization

### CAPITAL STOCK:

First Preferred	\$6,400,000
Second Preferred	14,027,850
Preferred	3,000,000
Common	23,879,400
Premium Paid in on Capital Stocks	4,939,905
Total Stock and Premium Paid In	\$52,249,155

### FUNDED DEBT:

*Boston Elevated Railway Co. Bonds, including this issue	\$31,086,000
*West End Street Railway Company Bonds	18,135,000
Total Bonds	\$49,221,000
*Equally Secured	

Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the Boston Elevated Railway Company is now under public management and operation, which will extend in any event until June 30, 1928, and thereafter unless and until terminated by action of the Legislature, on two years' notice. The Act further provides that if and when public control is terminated and the Company returned to private control, rates of fare shall nevertheless be continued which will provide cost of service as outlined in the following paragraph.

There are five public trustees appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to manage the Company, and they are required by the Act at all times to fix such rates of fare as reasonably to insure sufficient income for all operating expenses, taxes, rentals, interest, depreciation and other proper charges against income or surplus and to pay the stated dividends on the preferred stocks and dividends of 6% on the common stock.

The constitutionality of this Act was confirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on April 3, 1919, whose decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States on December 5, 1922.

## Earnings and Expenses

Year ended April 30

	1923
Gross earnings	\$33,363,084
Operating expenses, taxes and miscellaneous charges	22,397,851
Net earnings	\$10,965,233
Rentals of subways, tunnels and leased roads	\$2,257,308
Annual interest on funded debt (including \$180,000 for this issue)	2,403,270
Balance	4,660,578
Depreciation	6,304,655
Balance	2,004,000
Balance	\$4,300,655

Net earnings over 2¼ times rentals and interest on funded debt

Of the proceeds of this issue of bonds, \$700,000 will be used to reimburse the Company for money used to pay at maturity, on January 1, 1923, a like amount of West End Street Railway Company Debenture 4½% bonds. The balance will be used to provide for extensions to the Company's power station in South Boston, for new shops in Everett and for the George Street storehouses in Somerville.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 98 and interest, yielding about 6.25%

R. L. Day & Co

Estabrook & Co

Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co

Incorporated

Merrill, Oldham & Co



## UNEVEN PRICE

## TREND IN NEW YORK MARKET

Some Issues Record Good Gains and Others Move to Lower Levels

Speculative sentiment was again bullish at the opening of today's New York stock market. Buying of high-grade rails was one of the early features, Atlantic Coast Line leading the advance with a gain of two points. New York Central, Atchafalaya, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading all opened fractionally higher.

Some irregularity took place later, Republic and Bethlehem steels, Baldwin, U. S. Rubber, American Smelting, California Petroleum and Cuba Cane Sugar preferred dropping 1/4 to nearly 1 1/2 points on profit-taking by recent buyers.

The advance was continued, however, in other quarters. Heavy buying of Mexican Seaboard stock and certificates, each of which advanced 2 1/2 points, was one of the features. Houston extended its gain to 2 1/2 points, and Marland moved up 1.

Gains of 1 to 2 points also were recorded by New York Central, Reading, American Water Works, Colorado Fuel, American Metal, Du Pont, Mack Truck, Stromberg Carburator, Stewart Warner Speedometer and American Agricultural Chemical preferred.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand for sterling eased slightly to \$4.82 1/2, and French francs advanced 2 points to 6.63 cents. German marks established another new low record at .0016 1/2 cents.

## RAILS WELL BOUGHT

Professional bear selling of a number of recent speculative favorites, which yielded 1 to 3 points before substantial buying support set in, was more than offset by the brisk demand for railroad shares founded on the unusually favorable nature of the latest batch of April earnings reports.

Atlantic Coastline was run up 3 1/2 points and Pittsburgh & West Virginia, United Railways Investment preferred, Atchafalaya, Canadian Pacific, and Union Pacific rose 1 1/2 to nearly 3 points.

Other strong spots were American Waterworks & Electric, Colorado Fuel, and Public Service of New Jersey, each up 2 points or more. California Petroleum, which advanced nearly 20 points last week, was driven down 3 points, and losses of 1 to 2 points took place in Allied Chemical, Studebaker, Kelly-Springfield, General Asphalt, American Can, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Alcohol and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, the last named re-establishing the new low for the year at 14 1/2.

The demand for rails resulted in subsidence of selling pressure around midday.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. Industrials and specialties were at their weakest midway through the afternoon, many of the popular shares ruling a point or more under Saturday's final prices. But front broke 5 points, California Petroleum 4 and Studebaker, Crucible, American Can, American Ice, Republic Steel, Allied Chemical, and Woolworth 2 to 2 1/2.

The early upward movement in railroad shares was halted and some issues fell back in the neighborhood of a point.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	May 28	May 29
Adams Ex.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Alaska Gold	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Allied Chem.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Allied Chem. pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alkan Jun.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chalm.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pf.	53	53	53	53	53
Am. Ag Chem.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Ag Ch. pf.	46	46	45	45	46
Am. Ag. pf.	40	40	40	40	41
Am. Bosch.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41
Am. Brake Sh.	75	75	75	75	74
Am. C. & P.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Chas.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. Col Oil.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Cot Oil pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. C. & L. pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am. Ice.	58	58	58	58	58
Am. Int. Corp.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Lin Oil.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Lumber.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Loco.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Metals.	47	47	47	47	47
Am. Saf. Razor.	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am. S. & E.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Smelt pf.	18	18	18	18	18
Am. Steel Fdy.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Sugar.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. Tel. & C.	51	51	51	51	51
Am. Tel. & T.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am. W. & E.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. W. & P. pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Woolen.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am. W. Pap. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am. W. & A.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Arnold Con.	13	13	13	13	13
Asso. Oil.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
At. & G. Line.	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
At. & G. pf.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
At. & W. pf.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atchison.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Auto Knit.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Baldwin.	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Bell & Ohio.	49	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Beth Steel.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Barnard.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Blumenthal pf.	58	58	58	58	58
B. & O. pf.	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5 1/2
B. & O. Int. Corp.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
B. & R. T. pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
B. & R. T. pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Burns Bros. Gas.	110	110	110	110	110
Burns Bros. B.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Butter Corp. & C.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Butter Corp. & C.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Caddo Con. Oil.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Callahan Min.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Cal. Petrol. pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Cal. Petrol. new.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Carson Hill.	6	6	6	6	6
Cent. Leath. pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Cerro de Pasco.	44	44	44	44	44
Chandler Mot.	63	63	63	63	63
Chas. & E. H. pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	21	21	21	21	21
Chas. & E. H. pf.	37	37	37	37	37
Chas. & E. H. pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	114	114	114	114	114
Chas. & E. H. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chas. & E. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	115
Chas. & E. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	115
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## EDUCATIONAL

## The Dehumanizing of Education

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

"ORGANIZE your secondary education," cried Matthew Arnold—and for a while to deaf ears. But the chaos of higher education was too gross and palpable to be neglected for ever. The richer classes of the community had already realized the situation and taken important steps to mend it. The two great systems of "aristocratic" foundations of Eton, Harrow and Winchester a series of modern public schools sprang into existence. Marlborough, Wellington, Clifton and Cheltenham, to name only a few, date from mid-Victorian days. But for the general public practically no provision had been made since the great outburst of educational activity in Tudor times. And meanwhile the population had increased from five or six millions to forty-odd. Obviously the time was ripe and the seed sown by Arnold and others bore fruit in due season.

## Prussian Pattern

Great praise is due to these pioneers and Arnold in particular in that he saw what was hidden from most of his contemporaries. Unfortunately, however, the pattern for him was laid up in Germany. Germany was his spiritual home educationally speaking. One German State in particular—Prussia—conscious of its deep humiliation under the first Napoleon was making giant strides. And its progress was mainly due to its army-system and its intricate organization of schools. Germany had been the first of modern nations to realize the importance of education. The schoolmaster, as was said openly in the land, had won for Prussia the battle of Königgratz and the hegemony of Germany. The two great systems were intimately connected. The magnificent army-organization with its iron discipline cast its reflection on the schools. The schools were to be the seed-bed of the "nation-in-arms." To that end the teachers and scholars were to be drilled to march at the word of command, to carry the banner of German "kultur" in triumph over all nations, "organization" was the first and last thing. The watchword was "thorough." Now thoroughness is a fine thing but it is not an end in itself. Thoroughness for what? We have heard of "thorough" soundrels! And is it not certain now that this very thoroughness led straight to "1914" and all that followed?

## Floods of Organization

It is permissible to regret that Arnold had not turned his attention to other countries as well—for the Scandinavian nations for example where a less rigid system of education was rather growing than being made—a system which left room for spontaneity and initiative in teacher and taught alike. However, regrets are futile. What we must consider is the situation now. The act of 1902, the charter for secondary education as that of 1870 was for elementary education, was a great and notable step in advance. A new renaissance had begun and the whole nation was conscious of a spiritual uplift. But alas! the eyes of the authorities were on Germany—on German "organization." Mark what happened. No sooner was the act on the statute book than we began to "organize." Committees and subcommittees were appointed with lightning rapidity, codes, circulars, regulations, schemes, syllabuses flooded the country, and a great army of officials swept over the land—directors of education, school inspectors, accountants, clerks, secretaries, and devoted and drawing adequate salaries far in advance of what could be earned by the large majority of teachers. The machinery compelled admiration—but teachers began to feel that the one thing useful had been forgotten, the linchpin of the huge wheel had been left out. What of the teacher?

Was it thought that, given the organization, a great harvest of teachers would straightway spring from the soil? But teachers cannot be called out of the void that way. The teacher is an "artist." You must find him first, and then train him and he needs food and clothing and opportunities for traveling and further education and research. And at the time there were nothing like enough to go round. Indeed, their ranks were actually depleted as a result of the act. Many tempted by the better salaries joined the ranks of officials. There arose men and women indeed to teach, but that is surely a very different thing. "There are many who carry the . . . certificate but few who are worthy." There are many who will carry out with patience and perseverance a task already planned and assigned, who will walk in a groove already well-trodden and hollowed out, will obey orders and regulations, but are these people teachers? And is this thing education?

## The Teacher Revolted

And so the situation developed; more and more schools, lengthier and lengthier regulations, tighter and tighter examinations—and fewer and fewer teachers.

And on this state of things supervened the war and the economic stress and the other side of things became prominent. The underpaid teacher, solely because of his low salary, "that demand for higher wages masked a deeper feeling. The desire to escape from the paralyzing conditions, the red-tape, the officials and what not! But it showed itself in demands for scales, and higher scales, and still higher scales—until the situation became intolerable and a national settlement known as 'The Burnham Scales' was apparently effected. But it is no

## Young American Pianist and Composer

Pupil of Leschetizky, Scharwenka, and Humperdinck, wishes to teach piano in college or university. Taught several years in German conservatory, also in American normal college. Best references. Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

settlement, it has been repudiated by several local authorities and fierce contests have followed—even strikes! And what of the effect on the children? And all this because of the primary neglect to realize that the "process" of education is a "human" matter, personal, spiritual; arising from the contact of mind with mind, of person with person. In other words education had become de-humanized, de-spiritualized, dead. Organization is necessary—what gainsays it—but it must know its place. And the immediate insistent problem before the country is to "humanize" education once more, to give to the teacher his freedom, the artist's creative joy—and this within the vast framework of a state organization. E. S. S.

## The "Point System" for Extra Curricula

THE gradual adoption in American colleges and universities of the "point system," a system, that is to say, designed to regulate extracurricular activities entirely apart from the academic work, is a natural by-product of the growth and the enlarged scope of these institutions of higher learning.

The "old grad" of today looks back with vivid memories on his university education, not so much to a professor at the other end of the log, as to his football team in its winning game, or the senior play in which he starred, or, perhaps, to the special number of the college paper of which he was editor-in-chief. Gradually extra-curricular activities such as these have so invaded the college campus that a student, though ranking scholastically high, considers his college career incomplete if he cannot take an active part in some of this nonacademic work. Indeed, to enter into that great complex of campus activities, dramatic, literary, journalistic, or athletic, where one has the chance to develop one's own particular talent, to exercise the initiative, to assume responsibility, to think individually and to co-operate collectively—an experience not found in mere book learning—is to enter actually into a miniature commonwealth, an invaluable preparation for life experience.

## Offers a Solution

This enlarged scope of the university brings with it a new problem to solve. How is the lone student in a big institution of 8000 students to find his way into these extracurricular activities? On the other hand, how can the popular, capable student be restricted from holding more than his share of offices? Such questions affecting seriously as they do the college career of hundreds of students are being answered to some extent by the adoption of the point system. In understanding this system, it must be clear that it has nothing to do with credit for graduation. It is merely a mathematical means adopted by the students themselves of computing the work connected with each office in all campus organizations, apportioning a corresponding certain number of points to each, and then limiting the number of points that any student may carry at a given time. By doing this it aims to distribute more widely the honors and work of college life, to prevent an excess of curricular work from burdening a few, to encourage the more backward students to interest themselves in these activities, and to prevent unusually ambitious students from undertaking too much nonacademic work to the detriment of their scholastic standing.

In a few universities the point system is quite well established, others are devising such a plan. In the University of Michigan, the system is operating for the first time this year. In the University of Illinois, a system for freshmen women was begun in November, 1920. In the University of Minnesota a system covering the activities of both men and women is now in operation. In 1921, the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University worked out a plan for both men and women with the result that at the present time the other colleges of the same university are preparing a similar system.

## At Wisconsin in 1912

As long ago as 1912 a point system was adopted by the women students of the University of Wisconsin under the Women's Self-Government Association. Five years later the Wisconsin women revised their system and put it under the enforcement of a census bureau. Since then, it has been quite workable and effective. Its efficiency has been due in a large measure to this census bureau, which is not always included in such a system. It is the duty of a census chairman to keep a card catalogue of all the women students in the university, regarding on each card the offices she holds and the committees on which she is serving. Whenever, therefore, an election is to take place in any organization the names of the candidates must be submitted to this bureau for approval. In this way a student's eligibility is determined. Juniors and seniors are allowed a quota of 16 points, while freshmen and sophomores may carry only 12. As an illustration a partial list only of the offices with the points carried by each is

## CAMPS

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given here to show how the system operates at the present time at the University of Wisconsin.

President of Women's Athletic Association . . . 15  
Women's Editor of the Daily Newspaper . . . 16  
President of Castalia Literary Society . . . 12  
Y. W. C. A. Cabinet member . . . 16  
Secretary, Outing Club . . . 4  
Forensic Board Representative . . . 5  
Treasurers not mentioned in the list . . . 3  
If, then, at Wisconsin, a woman is elected to so important an office as president of the women's athletic association, carrying its 16 points, she is thereby barred from holding any other offices in campus organizations, and is expected to spend all of her energies on this one office. The secretary of the outing club carrying its four points would have a chance to "swing" several other minor offices at the same time. Indeed much "grooming of frosh" is done in these minor offices to prepare them for the more responsible places later. They soon learn, in working with others, on committees, which students are re-



The Housewifery Room, the Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science

ponsible—able to see the things through—and which are not. From some quarters objections are made to this means of regulating activities on the ground that it allows too great a chance for politics among fraternities and sororities. For instance, fraternities frequently combine to "shelve" a man, as they call it; that is, to get him elected to a minor office so that his quota of points will be attained, thereby rendering him ineligible for the more important office for which he would rather run. This is taken care of at Wisconsin by the census chairman who, although she determines the eligibility of a woman, also allows her to run in the election providing she is willing to resign the other minor office. Thus the choice is left to the individual student.

## Meeting Objections

A further objection is that those in subordinate positions are not carrying points are less willing to work. In this connection the following statement was made to the writer by a prominent dean of women: "When only chairmanship and offices carry points, I think it sometimes results that the students are less willing and responsible than they should be in subordinate positions. I have been staggered at the way a chairman was left to do the whole of a piece of work except for the help from personal friends." Consequently only those with personal friends such as fraternities or sorority affiliations have the courage to attempt big jobs. Possibly this could be remedied by the apportionment of a small number of points to membership as well as chairmanship of committees as it is done at the University of Michigan. In the Women's League there, 1 point is allowed to a member of a committee, 2 to chairmanship of a minor committee, 3 to publicity chairman, 5 to vice-president, and 7 to president. In Michigan 10 points constitute a quota.

There may be other unsatisfactory features. There may still be isolated students leaving a university after four years of "grinding" without ever having so much as attended a single meeting of these organizations. There still may be men and women burdening themselves with non-academic work at the expense of their scholastic standing. But taking it as a whole, the point system certainly is a courageous attempt by the students to regulate participation in the manifold activities springing up on the campus, thereby keeping pace with the enlarging scope of the American University.

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## Why These Caps and Gowns at Commencement?

Some in tags. And some in tags. And some in long-tailed gowns.

THUS college students used to array themselves—centuries ago. But on commencement day for hundreds of years it has been almost the unvarying custom to wear besides their tags and tags these outlandish gowns. Soon we will be standing on the side lines watching a long parade of college professors and near B. A.'s arrayed in what seems to be flowing black nightshirts and gorgeous hoods and tasseled caps, and many of us will wonder what it is all about and why civilized beings should appear in such marvellous garb.

There is, however, some real significance and rather pleasant tradition connected with all this paraphernalia known as "academic costume." Far back in the middle ages certain types

of caps and gown worn by the clergy, who then composed nine-tenths of the student body, began to be retained by the college students when civilian styles were rapidly changing. There were no steam radiators in those college halls and chapels of long ago, and the students found caps and hoods and capes exceedingly comfortable.

## Adding a Bit of Color

As the universities grew there came into existence schools, departments, student clubs, societies, and each student, proud of his particular group or organization, began to add a bit of color to show the public that he was not merely a student but a member of this or that within the university. And the further away from the church the university grew, the brighter became the colors, until in some of the institutions, such as those of England

and Scotland, the costumes at length rivalled those worn by King Solomon.

College students and professors in early American colleges were too hard up to go in for many of the frills of collegiate life, but long before the revolution some American faculties had imported the custom from Oxford and Cambridge. Old King's College, now Columbia, brought over the rules for academic costume enforced at Oxford, and Harvard, Yale, and Princeton soon followed this leadership. But to the sober eyes of the Puritanical professors of the colonies the striking contrasts and Oriental vividness of the colors in the European hoods were an abomination. The American pedagogues went in for subdued tints.

The idea of all such trumpery was too aristocratic and too startling to the country at large at an early date. Before 1850, however, New York University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of the South (Sewanee) were demanding academic costume for all important events in their institutional life.

## The Notion Spreads

The idea spread, especially among the students, who could fall back on Dad's bank account, and in 1883 the seniors at Williams, doubtless fearing that no one would otherwise take them for seniors, came forth at commencement "all dolled up" in these black nightshirts. In 1884 at the annual "Tree Day" ceremony at Wellesley the seniors did the same trick but with a few more trimmings by way of colors. By this time too the striving for distinction, not the way of high grades, but in graduating dresses and suits began to hurt both the pride and the purse of a good many parents, and college faculties commenced to see the wisdom of adopting a costume which was common to all and which did not demand that one have fine duds underneath it.

This was especially an excellent idea for colleges where the students were all co-eds. Bryn Mawr, one of that kind, began to demand in 1885 a standardized academic costume for both professors and graduating students at commencement. Then in 1886 Harvard definitely gave the idea the seal of approval at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of the college, when the institution not only required but supplied caps and gowns and hoods modeled after those that had been known in European universities for a thousand years. It was, in fact, noted that this peculiar type of "dress parade" even increased attendance at commencement—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

## A Commission Formed

It was, then, only natural that when in 1893 an intercollegiate commission on academic costume was formed to standardize gowns and hoods, there should be widespread approval. Some noted men were on that commission—not experts in the tailoring or men's furnishings business—but certainly experts in matters educational. The commission constructed its tentative draft of the gowns and hoods for the various degrees and tackled the problem by combining two colors of any university in the hood lining through the use of heraldic chevrons.

The commission's code had been completed and was receiving rather

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wide acceptance by May, 1895, and soon after there came into existence the intercollegiate bureau of academic costume. Established at Albany and granted a charter in 1902 by the regents of the University of the State of New York, it chose Leonard as its director and began its heavy task of registering the official colors of nearly a thousand colleges and universities in the five continents and "the islands of the sea."

## A Key to the Procession

As even college men, not to mention laymen, do not grasp the significance of all the silks and satins in a commencement procession, perhaps the following guide may be enlightening. If the gown is black stuff, not silk, with long, pointed sleeves, its wearer is just a plain, green, knowing nothing bachelor of arts or sciences, or about to be; but if his gown be of silk with long, closed sleeves with a slit in the upper part of them for him to torture his arms through, he is a master of arts or of sciences. And if he wears a silk gown with round bell sleeves and if it is faced down the front and barred on the sleeves with black velvet or with the colors also seen in the trimming of the hood, then the gentleman or lady is a learned doctor of some sort. Leading the procession will be the president and deans arrayed in gowns trimmed with gold braid, while the trustees, many of whom know far more about coupons than colleges, are permitted to dress in doctor's gowns.

The hood is the most glorious part of the mystery. For you will discover in that hood, with its lining of silk, the colors of the institution conferring the degree, while its trimming of velvet displays the color belonging to the particular degree. And each of these colors has a genuine historical significance. Theology, for instance, demands scarlet as a result of the cardinal's ancient red robe. Medicine requires green as symbolical of the herbs from which the drugs are made or possibly because of the greenness of the patients. Pharmacy, being related so closely to medicine, is represented by olive, while forestry is given the appropriate russet. You may look at any starving pedagogue and understand why pedagogy should be symbolized by light blue, or why a graduate librarian should be represented by lemon! It is plain that law should have the royal purple, science the yellow of gold, and arts and letters the purity of white, but why music is dressed in pink is beyond the ken of the present writer. Dentistry has lilac because of the odor in the tooth-pulling parlor, I suppose, and veterinary science gray because of the old gray nag.

It is claimed that America is in danger of losing its racial memory of cutting loose from the anchorage of tradition that makes other nations steady. Perhaps, then, the universities, with their outlandish black nightshirts and hoods that lead back in an unbroken line through a thousand years, are rendering a service beyond even the highest realizations of the grave and gaunt professors who parade in the ancient garb.

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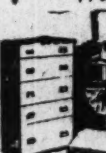
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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

International Water Color  
Show Opens in Milan

Milan, April 27  
Special Correspondence

THE Society of Water Color Painters of Milan has organized, for the first time in Italy, an international show of water colors. It may be strange for foreign readers to see this announced as an important event in the field of art, but it has to be remembered that water-color painting in Italy has not got the long, solid and continuous tradition that it has in England.

This method of painting, if it has been practiced at all, in Italy has only been undertaken by isolated artists and it is only about ten years ago that Signor Paolo Sala, himself a clever water-color painter, succeeded in collecting around him his colleagues to form a society. This society has since then developed so much and so well that it has now been able to attempt to organize the first international exhibition of which we write.

The exhibition fills seven large rooms of the Palace of Fine Arts. On the first floor are three large rooms with the works of British, Swiss, French, Austrian, Hungarian and Russian artists. The British group is, certainly, the most noticeable of the whole exhibition. Most ably organized by Mr. Selwyn Brindley, it counts among other such names as Hely Smith, A. Savory, A. Alry, C. Hunt, Lancaster, W. Wood, Moffat, Lindner, Hugh Stanton, M. Russell Flint, G. Clausen and, though not very numerous, is of a high quality.

It shows clearly that water color must be developed within its limitations, that is to say, it should be a light, fresh, luminous piece of decoration and not attempt to rival the more complex method of oil painting. This, let it frankly be admitted, is the fault of the Italian water color painters. Their skill is often very great, and succeeds in overcoming serious difficulties, yet the effect of these large paintings, heavily framed, is not always satisfactory because, in the ambitious attempt to rival oil-painting the peculiar charm of transparency given by water color is often lost.

But it is to be hoped that, having come into touch with the results attained by the English school after many years of experience, they will be able to make better use of their skill.

For the present we must note only a few names among the best. First of all Signor Sala who has succeeded wonderfully in giving us the difficult effect of the interior of St. Mark's, full of mysterious shades and sudden lights. Some remarkable results are obtained by Signor Vincenzo Irolli in sketching, with bold strokes, Neapolitan types and street scenes; while a young man of the Abruzzi, Tomaso Cascella, defines with delicacy the contour of his landscapes, kept in a subdued and silvery tone. Pavan, a Venetian, follows, again, a quite different system; he covers the white paper with very intense color and thus obtains deep harmonies which remind us of stained glass. Another painter still, Viviani, seems to carry water-color painting into the soft effect of a pastel by washing his paper with a sponge; and Cozzaniga, on the other hand, enjoys the accidental pattern given by drops and smudges of fluid color.

As we have seen, the methods followed by Italian artists are varied; it might be interesting to analyze them all if this examination did not carry us, perhaps, further than the importance of their results. For this reason we must content ourselves by naming only Signor Frattino, Belloni, Moretti, Poggia, Schiffl, Limongelli, Biasi, Longoni, Priovano, and Rossi, all of whom show remarkable work.

As has been said, many nations are represented in the foreigners' section; the Austrian and Russian being, with Harta, Merkel, Novak, and Grigoriev, the most startlingly modern, while the French, with Emile Bernard, bring us back to old-fashioned classicism. Among the rest we notice the Swiss, Riegg, for his landscapes, and Chiesa for a delightful nursery scene.

This exhibition is the first of a series which is to take place in Milan every two years. A. M.

## Art in San Francisco

San Francisco, May 12  
Special Correspondence

AN EXHIBITION of six contemporary Italian artists and the recent paintings of two American artists, Russell Cheney and Ray Boynton, has opened at the San Francisco Museum of Art, in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Russell Cheney's early work at the Art Students' League under William M. Chase and his later study at the Academy Julien have laid a solid foundation for knowledge of form and an appreciation of color harmony that is agreeably felt in any of his work, whether still life, figure or landscape. His work is in no way stilted or academic, neither unduly radical nor affected, yet showing every impulse of clean painting that renders his subjects in a mood of distinct modernity. His color on the brush is full, exact in warm and cool tones and ample in the control that gives form and mass through direct simplicity. His canvases show no mannerisms of the school that spots color to produce vibration, he rather broadly conceives the exact relationship that exists throughout his theme and states it simply and firmly.

His Connecticut and California landscapes. These reveal an unusual artist who sees California as colorful California and not as Woodstock, Lyme or Gloucester. Cheney adheres, however, to the method employed in the New England School, which bases its action on direct painting, puts down the complete gamut of the subject at one painting and never by any chance returns to dash in any foreign or tricky notes.

The next several rooms were disappointing to those who fancied that the Italian paintings and drawings would present the tendencies and new formulas of present day Italian painting. The paintings, while rich in color and suitable for decorations in romantic settings, were not significant of the more extreme movements among Italian artists. The drawings were more original and even amazingly hard to understand, which quality seems to constitute daring and bring forth comment on the subtleties of the artist.

The ink drawings by Gennaro Favai reveal the artist in his more whimsical and modern mood. They are not the usual rephrasing of the Aubrey Beardsley decorative line drawing, but show a profound knowledge line that expresses solidity. His composition, although at times uncontrolled in organization, is carried by an inherent knowledge of the true possibilities of expression within a given space.

Typical of the Italian art life of the more reserved procedure are the canvases of Tullio Silvestri and Barillari Doro di Rimini. Suave in trickery that uses the side of the crayon rather than the point are the drawings in red chalk and black crayon, by Petrolia di Bologna, while amusing in subject interest are the intricate moods of Attilio Cavallini.

Peculiarly reminiscent of the early Italian primitive Christian painting are several canvases painted for church decorations by Ray Boynton. These were directed in color and tone much as the Italian early church colorings were rendered, yet lacked the actual viewpoint and deep religious foundation that came of actually expressing the age in which the early Christian art brought forth such paintings. Another decoration is destined

to a place on the wall at the San Francisco Bohemian Club and doubtless will fall into right relationship when placed on the walls originally intended. It is rich in lore and history, incident to the Bohemian Club and California, yet curiously the myth depicts medieval figures in accurate costume of the middle ages.

The same tone and understanding

of color relationship in low key that pervades these very large paintings is reflected in the smaller oils by Boynton. Some of them are true in form and tonal mood yet none of them are as romantic and free from ponderous conception as the fair weather of California suggests to a goodly number of other painters who are known as sons of California, by painting adoption.

Boynton's paintings are always done with the decorative quality uppermost and while bizarre and at times cryptic may in their final resting place be harmonious. An air pervades his work of an effort to be esthetically violent rather than an attempt by a radical artist to be rational in expression. G. H.

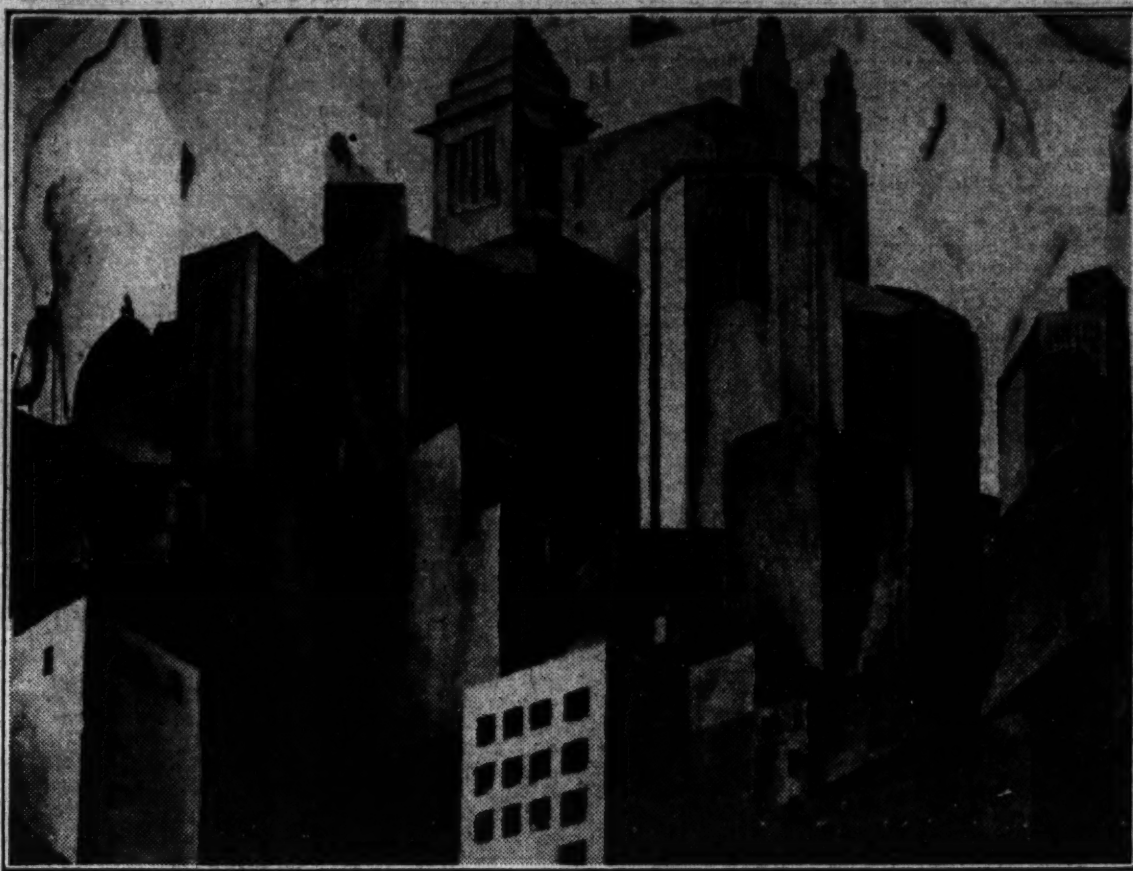
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Flora Lion's Portrait of the Countess of Cavan  
Miss Lion's Work Is to Be Shown at the Alpine Gallery, London, June 8-30

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"The City," From Painting by Bertram Hartman

## New York City Picturized

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, May 26

MANHATTAN ISLAND'S metamorphosis from the gentle rurality of a century ago to the brisk cosmopolitanism and skyward splendor of today is vigorously set forth in an exhibition of paintings, water colors, drawings, etchings, lithographs, photographs, and old prints of New York City, arranged by Louis Bouché, director of the Belmison Galleries at Wanamaker's, to be seen there until the middle of next month.

Thirty or more old prints, some dating from 1823, preface the exhibition and show the original city from surrounding points of vantage; they depict the simple grace and dignity of its historic edifices, the general spaciousness of setting—gardens, parks,

and outlying farmlands—and the activities of river and harbor, in vivid and almost unbelievable contrast to the bustling forest of stone and steel that has since overgrown its green acres and practically obliterated all trace of the original city.

These artists who reproduced in mezzotint, engraving, and lithograph the charms of early New York, had plentiful precedent to go by; their English and French cousins had long since set the pattern for such work and it remained for them to carry these processes on to still greater refinement if possible. They had no concern with problems of interpretation and aesthetic reaction; normally established tradition were the order of the day. They had no inkling of the extraordinary transformation that was to take place on this narrow strip of rocky island. But the case of the twentieth century artist could hardly be farther removed; faced with a problem that for magnitude, complexity, variety, rapidity of growth and novelty has never, so far as history records, been equalled, he has had to find within himself some pictorial outlet for the fierce delights and reactions that this modern Babylon provokes, some proper equation for the relating of novel heights, perspectives, and massy bulks, some interpretation of the spirit of an age rising into increased dominion over the mechanism of life, that is demanding daily a fitter and swifter vehicle for progress.

Few artists have withstood the appeal—or more properly the demand—that this greatest metropolis of modern times makes for some sign of appreciation and recognition. Academician and abstractionist, modernist or reactionary, each has produced something of consequence. With this thought Mr. Bouché has gone to each group for assistance in his unique scheme and each group has responded generously with its best. Perhaps 55 contemporary painters are represented in this exhibition with work that runs the whole gamut of pictorial expression. George Bellows has contributed a number of large canvases and some of his dramatic black-and-whites; his "Gramercy Park" is a veritable tour de force, and the long success he has had in painting the Hudson River and the Palisades is brought to mind with his handsome "Warships on the Hudson." "Luncheon in the Park" and "Splinter Beach" are unsurpassed for racy incident and definite action. Robert Henri's canvases, done 20 years ago, have passages of fluent painting yet withal seem curiously remote. Leon Kroll and John Sloan are decorative and descriptive each in his own way, the former's compilations

of lower New York lacking much of his usual heartiness through overmuch preoccupation with detail, the latter's etching of East Side types—classes of their kind—running circles around his paintings.

From here, with perhaps the exception of Abram Poole's smartly carried out treatises on back yards and billboards, Charles Sheeler's remarkable photographs of lower New York, and Joseph B. Platt's conventionalized decorations, the plunge is rapid into the giddy throng of modernists. Joseph Stella's five-paneled apotheosis of New York—seen earlier in the season at the Société Anonyme—takes the prize for pyrotechnics; these huge compositions, symbolizing various aspects of the city, are so packed with geometrically transmuted actualities as to bewilder, in their maze of color and line. Gorgeous, powerful, and intensely individual they unquestionably are; to how many they will appeal as interpretations of New York is another matter. Bertram Hartman has gotten much fine and unusual material from his jaunts around, about, and up and down the skyscrapers of the Battery, and many of his interesting views seem to have been garnered while peering backward between his knees; but he preserves the spirit of his pictorial adventures when it comes to putting things down on canvas and makes one feel that there is a lot more fun in looking at things from the modernist's angle.

Edward Hopper's etchings come with added force at each fresh showing, and it is doubtful if any more terse and dramatic statements of fact about night life in New York have been contributed through the graphic arts; he is the "O. Henry" of etching. Reginald Marsh and George C. Ault, in their respective styles, have drawn much fine material for their paintings from things the average man would never notice. Many other interpretations can only be mentioned as coming from the studios of Earl Porter, Albert Sterner, William Glackens, Samuel Halpert, James Daugherty, Jonas Lie, Max Weber, Marguerite and William Zorach, Abraham Walkowitz, and John Marin, and still more which must be left unclassified.

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## The Freak in Art

A PROBLEM I have never hitherto succeeded in solving is why people have developed such a fancy for the freak in art. A great master produces a masterpiece and the fact is taken, without excitement, as a matter of course. The Madonna of the new Cimabue would today run small chance of a triumphal procession through the streets. But let someone who has not been trained as an artist or who has not the necessary qualifications, paint a picture or model a statue, and the marvel is in everyone's mouth.

Only the other day, a special paragraph in a prominent place in the front page of a leading New York paper was given to the fact that Mrs. S. A. Barnett, at the age of 71, had produced her first painting in oils and that it had been immediately accepted by the Royal Academy. Now, Mrs. Barnett is a most estimable lady. She and her husband, Canon Barnett, worked hard for many years in the East End of London, did much good there, and struggled to make art a factor in the lives of men and women living in a sordid district of London. If she had added to her works of charity and the new and better things of the Atlantic, that would have been one thing. But it is surely quite another to magnify into an event of importance this academic success with a painting for which, according to the dispatch, her only preparation has been a few lessons and some little experience with water color. The interest, evidently, is not in the merit of the painting but in its being the performance of someone who is not a professional artist.

Once, in the near past, tourists in Antwerp flocked to see the artist who, being armless, painted with his toes. In Philadelphia, for a while, the prodigy was a girl, unable to use her hands, who held her brush in her mouth. Or another marvel greatly in favor is the painted imitation so faithful that the painting might be mistaken for reality—the latest exaggeration of the classic tale of the painter's cherries so true to life that birds came and pecked at them, or of the curtain which another painter was asked to draw aside to allow his visitor to see the picture behind it. Today, imitation in art is at a discount. The artist is said to be too preoccupied in expressing himself to trouble to express his subject. And yet, in the recent exhibition of the independents in New York one of the pictures that held the crowd and was promptly labeled "sold," was an exact copy of a page in an old magazine so accurate it seemed at first as if it must be the actual page torn out and framed. There was no art in this accuracy, but the thrill to its admirers came from the very fact that it was not what it looked as if it was!

Why this should be, I have asked myself again and again, as each new instance of the kind has come to my attention. Nobody would want a house built by somebody who was not a builder. No woman would deliberately select a gown because the dressmaker had been compelled to hold her needle in her toes, nor would any man choose a coat because the tailor had learned how to sew with his mouth. And at the dis who, who would be so entranced by the cleverness of the invitation as to dispense with the real feast? But, give the average man a freak in art, instead of art, and he rejoices exceedingly.

Sometimes I am inclined to think the reason is that, despite all the work done by the artist from the very beginning, despite the library of volumes

written about it, art has become an enigma beyond the comprehension of the average man. He does not understand it, does not understand what the artist is endeavoring to do, does not understand the relation of art to life. It seems something wholly apart from him and his affairs, so much so that, at the best, it really avers to him of the freak. He looks at it, if he looks at it at all, much as he watches the acrobat or the man who juggles so amazingly with balls. Extraordinary how the trick is done, yes; but what has it to do with the everyday world, in which he lives and toils? It is something apart, something almost miraculous, and the more miraculous it is in his eyes the more it enthralls him. Of the training that goes to perfect the acrobat or juggler he knows as little as of the training that goes to make the artist. A turn in the music hall, or vaudeville, is all that he sees in the display of skill, and if the performer is some curious foreigner or disguised as a chance tramp, the greater is the thrill to be got out of it.

The painter juggles with paint, and that his juggling can bring about pictures of startling resemblance to real people or familiar things is simply another sort of trick to be enjoyed in a different sort of place and under different sorts of conditions. If the performer in this case is not a painter by profession, or if he is physically disqualified for the work, to the man of common sense the trick is only the more admirable because infinitely more to the painter's credit. There is the same surprise to be had in it as in the neat manipulations of a bicycle by the tramp who began by falling from it like a clumsy out, or in the dazzling flight of balls kept up by the foreign juggler from whom, because he is a foreigner, nothing much was expected.

Not until the close relation of art to life is made clear to him will the average man wipe the cobwebs from his eyes and see the facts plainly for what they are. Periods have been when art did enter into the people's life more intimately and familiarly than it does in our day of movies and football, and then the artists, no less than the multitude, were the better for it. But the question is whether the freak has not got so strong a hold upon the public that even were the intimacy, the familiarity, to return, it would still retain its charm? I wonder.

E.

## Jan Zeleny's Glass Paintings

ROME (Special Correspondence)—A curious and interesting little exhibition has been lately held here of the glass paintings of a Bohemian artist, Jan Zeleny. These small pictures are produced by a method invented and patented by the painter. He uses squares of glass, two, three, or four, as the case may be, upon each of which he paints a part of his design, then superimposes them one upon the other, produces a curious and charming perspective effect. The background—sky and distance—is, for instance, painted upon one glass; the middle distance upon another laid on this; and a trellis, a figure, a blustrade or arch of roses, or some other foreground detail, painted upon a third, which is again laid upon the others, and the whole enclosed in a frame.

The pictures are very small, 5 1/2 inches square, including the frame, being the average size; and, in their gayety and simplicity, their naïveté and patient detailed workmanship, remind one of the miniatures in old missals.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Some Recollected Conversations

TWENTY years ago William Archer published, in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, a series of conversations with noted persons. They were collected, in 1904, in a book with the title "Real Conversations." It is time someone got out a new edition.

In a prefatory imaginary conversation with the Courteous Reader, Mr. Archer makes a distinction between the conversation and the interview, the chief difference being that in the interview the interviewer "seeks merely to draw his subject out," while in the conversation there is "an exchange of ideas between two people equally interested in the subject of discussion." Along with the Essay, the Treatise, the Fictitious Dialogue, the Speech, the Poem, says the author, "I suggest that the Conversation has a right to take its place. . . . These pages contain a series of experiments in which certain distinguished men and women have most generously aided me in trying to make good the capabilities of a form hitherto but little cultivated." The idea seems to me to be excellent; indeed, what is Boswell's "Johnson" but a gigantic conversation? But it is not likely to come into general use because we not only have no Boswell and no Johnson but have few men capable, like Mr. Archer, of holding their own in dialogue with twelve distinguished persons of widely varying interests. Some enterprising man or woman possessed of rare powers of persuasion and tact might, however, achieve a similar result by arranging conversations between pairs of notable people, taking down a report in shorthand of what they said. Such a conversation between Mr. Mencken and Professor Sherman on literature in America, or Mr. Edmund Lester Pearson and Mr. A. Edward Newton on book-collecting, or between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Chesterton on things-in-general, might be productive of results—not to say of pyrotechnics.

But to return to our book. The twelve good men and women who conversed with Mr. Archer were as follows: Arthur Wing Pinero, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), Stephen Phillips, George Moore, W. S. Gilbert, Professor Masson, Spencer Wilkinson, William Heinemann, George Alexander, Mrs. St. Leger Harrison ("Lucas Malet"), and Sidney Lee; or, in other words, three playwrights, as different as possible, four novelists, equally different, two men of letters, an actor, a statesman, and a publisher; and none of them by any means forgotten today. Such a group could hardly fail to say many interesting things; but what has particularly struck me in re-reading the book after many years is the fact that the subjects which they discussed are being discussed today with quite

as much animation as they were being discussed twenty years ago.

Sir Arthur Pinero, for example, is dubious about the repertory theater which Mr. Archer warmly advocates; Mrs. Craigie laments the absence of spirituality in modern action; Mr. Phillips discusses the need of a new form of poetic drama; Mr. Moore char-

by a half-seen rainbow, threw us rudely off the poise and chilled the air to winter again. But round went the Bonaventure and coasted beneath moors and tory suddenly green into the Bristol Channel.

The heavy rolling died away as we passed from the Cornish shore (where they are said to eat strangers) . . . Toward three we came abreast of Lundy Island's bluff, and Harland opposite, a sturdy cliff likewise. The tide helped us well, but the wind was

## To a Talkative Guest

The town visitor's easy talk flows in an endless stream; The country host's quiet thoughts ramble timidly on.

"I beg you, Sir, do not tell me about things at Changan. For you entered just when my harp was tuned and lying balanced on my knees."

—Po-Chu (A. D. 830), translated by Arthur Waley.

the brook enters a field, and, as the hill heaves over a trifle, setting the field at a slightly different angle, the stream no longer runs in the same straight line, but branches off across the field, cutting it diagonally from corner to corner. Once in the open, and clear of the rocks and overhanging trees, it enters upon a new phase of existence. No longer shadowy and demure, reflecting only the grey of the stones and the dark green of its leafy roofs, out in the sunshine it

## "By Prayer and Fasting"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE gospel of Matthew there is related the story of a man who came to Christ Jesus in behalf of his son, whom he declared to be "lunatic." He told the Master how he had taken him to the disciples, but they had failed to heal him; and now in his distress he had come to Christ Jesus himself, beseeching his aid. "And Jesus rebuked the devil," runs the narrative, "and he departed out of him; and the child was cured from that very hour." Then the disciples, manifestly disturbed because of their inability to heal a case the Nazarene so quickly relieved, asked him, "Why could not we cast him [the devil, or evil] out?" To this Jesus replied by charging them with lack of faith, graphically illustrating the efficacy of faith, and closing his brief discourse with the statement that "this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

This impressive account of the healing power of Truth has a deep significance for mankind today. It perfectly illustrates the present power of spiritual understanding to heal the belief of sickness, no less than in that ancient time. It also lays stress upon the importance of faith, and more than hints that cases as serious as that described are relieved through "prayer and fasting." Thus in this brief discourse Christ Jesus gave a sure means of healing the most difficult case of disease—that is, by "prayer and fasting." Potent words, for they exactly describe the means which perfectly heal every type and form of ill with which mortals believe themselves afflicted.

For those who are desirous of following in the Master's footsteps, it is expedient to determine just what is meant by "prayer and fasting." Christian Science explains prayer in words so simple that all who desire may understand. On page 12 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy, in discussing prayer for the sick, says, "It is neither Science nor Truth which acts through blind belief, nor is it the human understanding of the divine healing Principle as manifested in Jesus, whose humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth, of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." His recognition, then, of man's relation to God, of man's unity with Truth and Love, were his gracious means of healing even the most virulent types of disease—in this case, even the belief of insanity.

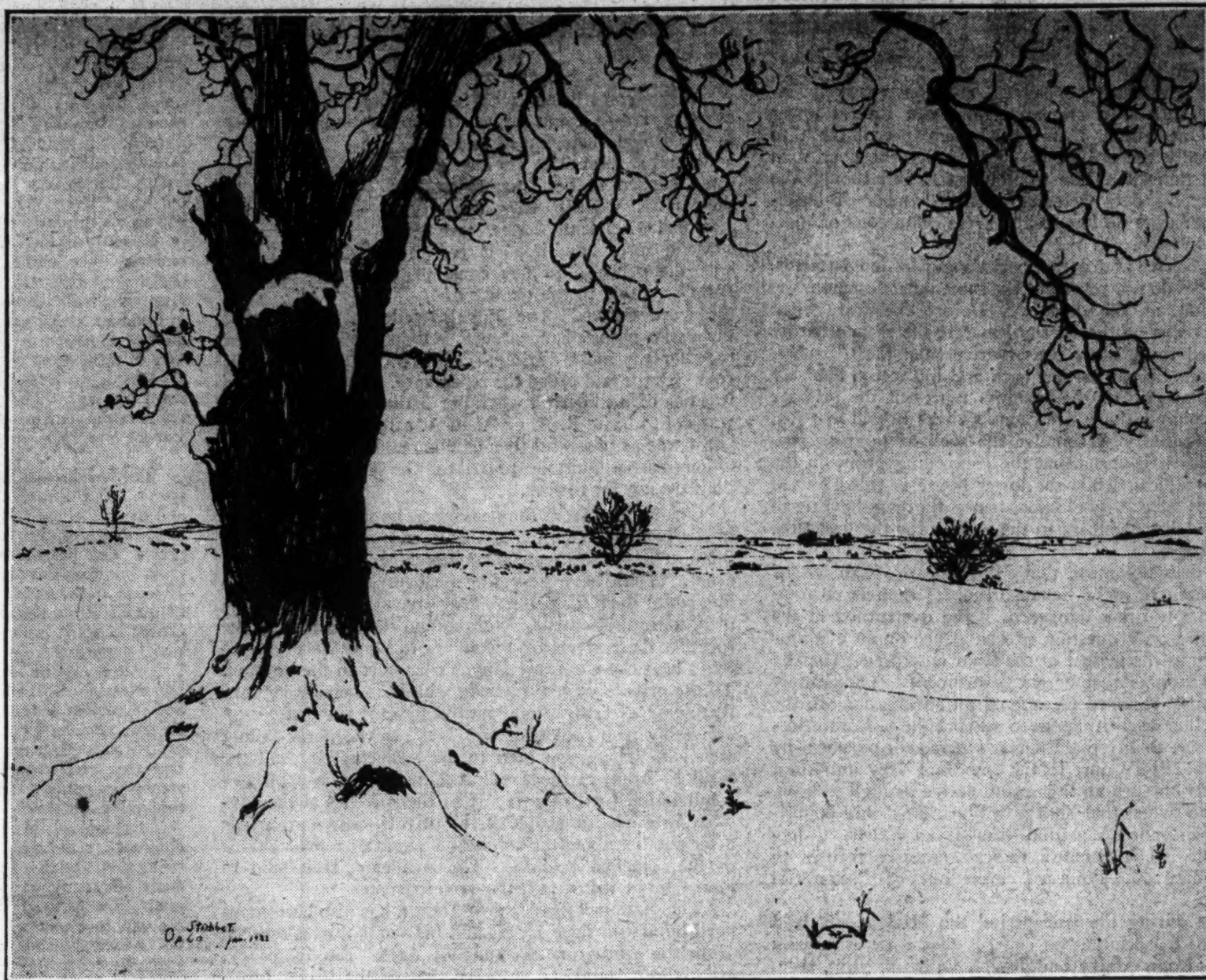
A very significant statement regarding the prayer which heals is found in the opening paragraph of the Christian Science textbook: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love. Here faith and spiritual understanding, knowledge of the truth about God and man, are the chief factors in healing both sickness and sin. Is it not perfectly clear, then, that the healing prayer of understanding is the effica-

cious means of destroying the false beliefs manifested as sickness?

Another factor enters into the Master's reply; namely, "fasting." This word, too, needs special attention in order that the true meaning of the passage may be gained. "Fasting" here is used in a much broader sense than usually applies to this word. It signifies vastly more than the abstention from certain foods at stated periods. It is the refusal to admit material belief into consciousness. It is rising into the atmosphere of divine Mind, where God and His perfect universe are recognized as intact, supreme, infinite. Of this incident Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 225): "When his disciples asked him why they could not heal that case, Jesus, the master Metaphysician, answered, 'Because of your unbelief (lack of faith); and then continued: 'If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove.' Also he added: 'This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting' (refraining from admitting the claims of the senses)."

Obviously, Mrs. Eddy saw as a spiritual condition the fasting which Christ Jesus imposed as one of the necessary conditions of healing a certain type of disease. Furthermore, we learn in Christian Science that fasting means, primarily, abstention from all the beliefs of the flesh. It is putting off the old man, the belief in a material man, the counterfeit of the true man, who is the reflection and representative of God. It is the denial of the belief in existence apart from God, through recognition of Him as the source of all being and as the only Life which is spiritual.

In the light of this understanding, how comprehensive becomes the Master's statement about "prayer and fasting"! Moreover, it discloses the means whereby those who really desire to become his disciples, his true followers, may walk in his footsteps. That these means are practicable is capable of demonstration; and Christian Scientists have healed insanity even in what has been regarded as its most hopeless form by precisely this method. Through the prayer of understanding the victim of false beliefs has been raised into the atmosphere of Spirit, where the false claims of matter disappear. True healing is had in this way alone; for not only does it relieve one of the belief of sickness, but it regenerates through the destruction of sin. Both sin and disease are destroyed in the same manner.



Winter Landscape. From the Etching by Stubbe Teglbjerg

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acteristically touches on everything, but is most concerned with the future of the English language; Mr. Gilbert explains the genesis of the famous light operas; Professor Masson compares past riches of literature with present dearth; Mrs. Harrison tells how a novel is written; and Sir Sidney Lee gives his impressions of America. Would it not be hard to compile a better list of subjects that are being generally agitated today?

It is cheering, however, to reflect that in some things we have progressed. We are nearer the repertory and endowed theaters today than we were twenty years ago, and what Mr. Moore called the "green peas and red-currant jelly" school of scenic painting has left us. For so much we may be thankful; and it may be that the poetic dramas of Synge and Maeterlinck mark a step in the direction which Stephen Phillips foresaw; and that the novels of Conrad represent the union of realism and romance that Mrs. Harrison advocated. On the other hand, we have had no successor of Gilbert and Sullivan; the English language is still apparently in a bad way; and spirituality is not yet a distinctive feature of our fiction. But doubtless there has been progress of some sort in all fields if only we could see it.

I was particularly interested in the conversation with Sir Sidney Lee, who, just returned from a lecture-tour in America, was much pleased with his experiences. He had delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston the lectures that can now be read in his "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century," and had been much impressed by the generosity of the founder and the novelty of his stipulations regarding the distribution of tickets. From the dialogue we learn that the theory of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays was much less discussed in America than in England and that the love of Shakespeare was much more general. This is comforting, coming from the greatest of Shakespearean scholars, for we in America do not yet realize that the "Baconian cult" has flourished more luxuriantly in England than here during recent years, even though one American did write to Sir Sidney before he sailed from England a challenge to debate on the subject. The two men (for Mr. Archer had also traveled in America) agree upon the excellence of our colleges and universities and the general friendliness and courtesy extended here to foreign visitors. In the end Sir Sidney says, very pleasantly: "Believe me there's nothing like spending a few months in America for teaching you the pointlessness of some of our stock jokes at her expense." And "that," replies Mr. Archer, "is quite my own experience."

## The Sailor Comes Home

The last day of my purser's home dawning, a day I welcomed and yet was sorry to find come. How swiftly it stole by! At seven that morning we were midway between the Longships lighthouse and that yet lonelier one, the Wolf, with Lands' End white with snow to feast the eye. . . . Yet still, as we swung around the corner, in a veritable procession of funnels and smoke trails, a squall came down, heralded

veering. Urged by those officers and engineers whose wives would be at Barry Docks this evening to greet them, and by his own wishes, the chief had promised to bring the Bonaventure to the pier is Barry Docks by seven.

Ilfriccombe nestling happily under the moors was quickly passed; the Bonaventure could move when she had a mind; the mellow green country of Somerset, parcelled in such English fashion with such straight hedgerows, faded astern. The coast of Wales revealed the twin lighthouses called the Nash Lights, and still the ship raced on. Then, as if before the time, we were entering the locks at Barry, in a smoky twilight, after an evening shower; were inside, and tied up to the pier.

Not much remains to add. The next day I scrambled down the rope ladder, and bade farewell to the Bonaventure, that "dirty ship," not unbefittingly, and Mead came next. The boat below carried us to the quay, under the red hulls of ships gleaming with the light from the dancing ripples; then came paying off, a most unpunctual and irritating performance, and good-byes to the old friends, from those to Kelly, of the last few months; and most of all, perhaps, to that gay spirit Mead. My good-bye to that night, I hoped, no such final one; but my round trip was accomplished and I felt that for me "there would be no more sea," so that the actual signing off the purser seemed to me a point in my life's course. Then presently, after a hearty last word with Mead—kind be the dog-watch stars to him, wherever his ship carry him—I departed; the last train for Slowe having, naturally, gone out, I made for the nearest town to Slowe, and finishing my journey part on foot, part on a borrowed bicycle, was enabled to awaken Mary while the rest of the parish of Stalvey slept the sleep of the just—Edmund Blunden, in "The Bonaventure."

## Night Trains

I love to hear the trains come past at night, when not a sound is heard But rustling leaves; or, scampering fast Among dead twigs, a field-mouse, stirred By the soft snap of grass-blades where A horse is grazing; or the slight And rapid flicking of the air That bats make in their wandering flight.

Like wind, across the stillness comes An engine's purring; first remote, Between its wooded banks it hums With mounting rhythm to a note Of throbbing clamour. Then with shrill, Sharp shrieks hurled to the sky, it draws A Titan breath, and, climbing still, It takes the tunnel.—There's a pause.—And then a smothered droning sound That swells up to a sudden burst When, with a roaring, clanking bound The train leaps out; and wide dispersed, Tumultuous echoes rise and roll.—As down the hill it rushes on And on towards its distant goal, Round a far curve, and then is gone.—B. M. Powell, in The Poetry Review.

THERE are etchers who indulge to the full, and sometimes, one thinks, to excess, in elaboration of detail; one feels as if they were loth to lay down their needle till every available corner of the plate had been exploited. Others again lean to the opposite extreme, leaving much of the intended effect to the virgin paper. Stubbe Teglbjerg belongs emphatically to the latter category, which is evidenced, latter by his expanses of placid unruffled water in some of his efforts and by the white snow fields in others, amongst them the winter landscape reproduced above.

The scene has been very ably rendered, the highly decorative blackness of the tree and the overhanging branches emphasizing the pure whiteness of the snow. It is an exceedingly well conceived arrangement, if one may so call it, demonstrating the artist's gift of choosing and handling a motif in an adequate and pleasing manner, and with comparatively simple means, in complete harmony with some of the best traditions in Danish art.

## Plover's Brook

Near my own particular Flower-Patch, high up on the sunny side of one of these hills, there happen to be several rivulets with whom I am on visiting terms. One of these not only supplies my own house and garden with all the water needed, but also a near-by cottage and several wells en route.

It starts life in a rock-strewn wood, near the top of the hill, where it bubbles out from among a confusion of great, mossy boulders, however, in summer until you search for it, being heavily shadowed by long fern fronds that bend over it protectively, with an almost human intuition of the need to shield this baby-brooklet from the fierce, absorbing heat of the sun. Life in the quietude, however, accustoms one to utilize hearing as well as sight, and a stream is bound to sing, or at any rate to prattle, as it passes on its pleasant way; thus it invariably betrays its whereabouts, no matter how closely the fern may endeavour to hide it.

Seeing that the earth's surface, in every direction, seems to be composed entirely of stones of all shapes and sizes, only held in place by the roots of the trees, cables of ivy, and long stems of clematis, woodbine, and wild rose, it is little short of a miracle that the water remains above ground, one would expect it to drop into one of the hundreds of openings between the rocks and return to its original home; but water seems, in a curious way, to be much more human than are the rocks around. At times it appears to have a living intelligence, or purpose in so doing! This spring, like thousands of other mountain rills, carefully avoids the gaping crevices, skirts its way around the cavernous hollows, and manages, with some intuition beyond human comprehension, to find a safe way on the surface, with solid ground beneath; and it keeps strictly to this course for some distance, as it journeys valleywards, with very little deviation from the straight line. . . .

On reaching the edge of the wood, it throws off its sombre garb, and puts on the gayest of dresses—light, airy, and exceedingly decorative.

At each season in turn, it makes some special appeal; but at the end of May the brook in the meadow is probably at its loveliest. Being full after the winter rains, and no longer kept to a rigid course by rocky walls, it spreads itself lavishly beyond its proper channel, distributing favours in all directions. You may not detect its ever-rippling waters, so luxuriant are the grasses, so high the moon daisies and the gleaming buttercups, so thickly strewn the crimson-purple orchids and their pale heliotrope cousins with the spotted leaves, with here and there a spike of the fragile white Butterfly Orchids; but you may read an announcement of its presence, written in clear, unmistakable lettering, if you have learnt the language of the open—for hundreds of rose-pink petals are fluttering all over the meadow, like crowds of bright-winged butterflies; and where the Ragged Robin dances in the wind you may know for a certainty that there is running water somewhere in the neighbourhood.

There are other signs by which you may detect the course of the stream, such as the remnants of bright green rushes, with their tufts of brown blossoms; but at a little distance these are easily lost sight of in the grasses, whereas the Ragged Robin, when it is in bloom, is like nothing else in the fields, though they be crowded with other equally beautiful blossoms. Later on the marsh mint will be in flower; its clumps of blue-mauve blossoms being quite a feature of the brook's progress.

But so many flowers love this meadow, and one can't name a half of them—though I think yellows and pinks predominate; it is not so much the flowers one knows, as the flowers one does not know, that give such charm to a little-cultivated meadow that is well supplied with water; there is such a wealth of blossom, such opulence, and so many surprises; from the tiniest flowers in the rich under-carpet, to the gossamer heads of the finest grasses, it is one wide array of beauty.—Flora Klickmann, "The Trail of the Ragged Robin."

## Originality in Writing

If we accept the doctrine of criticism today, originality is a great virtue in a writer, and if we believe the book advertisements, all the new writers as they appear, and as they reappear, have this virtue to a striking, even to an explosive extent. But with all their originality, some of the new books turn out to be dull, and if we reconsider for a moment the books men have finally judged great, we observe that they were rather destitute of the kind of originality we talk of nowadays.

"In poetry, a new cadence means a new idea," wrote the Imagist some time ago, defending the use of free verse. The doctrine was in the interest of the cadence, but it implied something larger and more significant, that in poetry newness of ideas is desirable. More recently, an American critic remarked, in effect, that what Lytton Strachey has accomplished in

his literary portraits is nothing but what Gamaliel Bradford accomplished in his, and since Mr. Bradford's portraits came first, they should have the credit and the praise which an undiscriminating world bestows on Mr. Strachey's. If the question of priority is raised in this kind of writing, perhaps something should be said for Plutarch; but are we sure we should raise the question of priority? What arrests us in the remark of the American critic is the undebated assumption that literary excellence derives from doing something before somebody else does it. Is it the business of art to discover new ideas, or indeed to busy itself much with any ideas, as separated from emotion and the other elements of complete experience? Is it the originality of genius in art to say something no one has ever thought of before, or to say something we all recognize as important and true? As for the mere question of priority, even stupid things have been said for a first time; do we wear the laurel for being the first to say them?

One suspects that the new cadence will persist in poetry only if we like it, and that Mr. Bradford's reputation will outlast Mr. Strachey's only if we prefer what he wrote, and if by chance we care for neither, then both will be neglected, though one preceded the other by a hundred years. Excellence is the only originality that art considers. They understand these things better in France. There the young poet even of the most radical school will respect the bias of art toward continuity rather than toward novelty, toward the climax rather than its beginning; his formula of self-confidence will be, "Victor Hugo was a great poet, Alfred de Musset was a great poet, and now at last I'm here." But in America the parallel gospel is, "Poor Tennyson couldn't write, no Longfellow, of course; now for the first time let's have some poetry."—John Erskine, in "The Literary Discipline."

## Marsh Marigolds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Suspect they ran away—such truant air have they,  
Marsh marigolds awaking where the brook flows cold:  
Round faces full of fun, attil to greet the sun,  
How the children love them, when April days unfold!

In many a rarer place they might have shown their face,  
Might have cheered a palace with their gold.  
Yet here beside the brook they grace a humble nook—  
Gypsying yellow blossoms, blithe and bold!

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1923

## EDITORIALS

PROPERLY to consider the report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, favoring the retention of the twelve-hour workday in the steel industry, it is necessary to go back to the fundamentals upon which alone a great industry may be developed with due regard for humane conditions of employment, and for the necessity of finding profit for its stockholders.

### Cheap Steel and Tortured Men

In commenting upon conditions in the steel industry, The Christian Science Monitor has more than once expressed hesitancy in entering upon what might seem to be a controversy with Judge Gary, the veteran head of the United States Steel Corporation. We recognize his encyclopedic knowledge of facts bearing upon the problem presented by the need for economical management. We are wholly disinclined to ascribe to him anything except a sincere purpose to make economies in management conform to the primary need for conditions of employment that shall not be brutal and debasing to the employees. And yet we are utterly unable to follow him in his repeated assertions either that the twelve-hour day is necessary to the efficient conduct of the industry, or that it contributes in any way whatsoever to the well-being of those who are forced to endure it.

The grounds upon which the Institute, under Judge Gary's obvious leadership and direction, defends the continuance of the twelve-hour day are:

First, the men want it.

Second, it is neither physically, morally, nor mentally injurious to the employees subjected to it.

Third, if not maintained, it would necessitate finding 60,000 more employees, which is, under the existing immigration laws, impossible.

Fourth, if it were abandoned, the cost of making steel would be increased, and prices to the consumer would have to be raised.

It would seem to the Monitor that the first reason alleged, if true, is nevertheless one that should not appeal to the corporation or to the public. There are many things which men want to do in the pursuit of exaggerated gains which it is distinctly against public policy to permit them to do. It may be true that there are numbers of men, mainly aliens, who are eager to roll up what they think will be a competence in a few years' work in order that they may return with it to their foreign homes. But that is no reason why the menace of the twelve-hour day should be maintained as a threat to the well-being of all classes of American labor. It is as distinctly the duty of the corporation to prevent its employees from sacrificing their bodies, their minds, and their morals in the pursuit of their own profit as it is its duty to refrain from thus exploiting them to meet its own ends. If the corporation fails to recognize its duty, it should be the part of the State to enforce the more humane conditions.

The second plea is one of fact. It seems clearly opposed to any common-sense view of the matter involved. That men can work for a prolonged period twelve hours a day, much of the time in a heat exceeding 112 degrees, without physical and mental deterioration, is incredible. Moreover, it is not necessary to consider this issue without evidence on which to base a reasonable conclusion. In the report on the steel strike, prepared by the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement, in 1920, the statements of actual workers in the mills are given, and a conclusion is reached by the commission that:

None can dispute the demoralizing effects on family life and community life of the inhuman twelve-hour day. As a matter of arithmetic, twelve-hour day workers, even if the jobs were as leisurely as Mr. Gary says they are, have absolutely no time for family, for town, for church or for self-schooling, for any of the activities that begin to make full citizenship; they have not the time, let alone the energy, even for recreation.

Most unprejudiced persons will believe that this conclusion is in thorough accord both with a humane and a common-sense view of the conditions involved.

So far as the third plea is concerned, it is well to bear in mind that whatever may be its force in the present situation, when there is but little unemployment in the United States, the steel corporations maintained their twelve-hour day just the same during the period of depression immediately following the war, when there were millions of unemployed men in the United States from whom material might readily have been drawn to establish the three-shift system. In view of this historical fact, the effort to defend the twelve-hour day now on the ground of alleged lack of labor can only be regarded as insincere.

And finally, as to the apprehension lest the public might suffer through higher prices were the men treated with normal humanity, it may be conjectured that if higher prices were attainable the steel trust would hardly hesitate to impose them, whether its workers profited thereby or not. But even if a moderate increase in the cost of the finished product were compelled by the establishment of humane conditions of labor, it should be made, and would be submitted to. The great edifice of national industry and prosperity cannot be securely founded upon the tortured bodies of human beings, working under barbarous conditions, and for hours that try the very substance of their bodies and their souls. Nor is it necessary that such a sacrifice should be demanded of any group of men. If the substitution of the three-shift system of eight hours were forced upon the United States Steel Corporation and it did prove to be uneconomical, there would be a very speedy invention and application of labor-saving machinery to do the work now exacted of those whom the employers dismiss cynically as "hunkies." But so long as it is permitted to buy men cheap, and to wear them out remorselessly under conditions of labor which brutalize and degrade, corporations seeking only for profit will not stop to undertake the more expensive process of inventing and installing machinery to do that work.

THE workings of the two-chamber system of parliamentary government were illustrated in an unusual but

a perfectly characteristic manner by the French Senate's decision not to sit as a High Court to try Marcel Cachin and his fellow Communists for high treason—a defeat for the Poincaré Government. Ordinarily the French conscript fathers, like their American colleagues, are conservatively inclined, serving as a check on the more radical lower house. One would, therefore, have expected them to accept gladly the chance to sit in judgment over such advanced radicals as the Communists. But though the Cabinet scores only victories in the Chamber of Deputies, the senators decline to appear as champions of military nationalism. Why?

Being elected at different periods and for longer terms, the senators do not represent the same public opinion, the same mood, as the deputies. Before the war, when radicalism was on the forward march, the Senate hardly ever failed to be more conservative than the Chamber, having been elected further back and indirectly, but now while a majority of the senators represent the pre-war state of opinion, the entire Chamber was elected in 1919, when the country was under the spell of military success. Thus it happens that the controlling group in the Senate is radical, while the lower house is ruled by the Nationalist bloc. By-elections since the war have even added Socialist members to the Senate for the first time in its history.

This does not mean that M. Poincaré's Cabinet, of which there are more Senate members than is customary, is in any great danger of being overturned in the upper house on a question of confidence or on a major issue, such as the budget or the Ruhr enterprise. Usually it is the Chamber that upsets governments. Only rarely has a cabinet resigned because of an adverse vote in the Senate. But when it comes to serving the Government's political, not to say the Premier's personal, purposes by forming a High Court to try some not very important individuals on such an important charge as high treason, particularly when that charge really means only opposition to the Ruhr occupation—that is an entirely different matter. The Senate's radical majority refuses to accommodate M. Poincaré, even out of "senatorial courtesy."

Twice during the war period the High Court held sessions to try deputies on charges that were essentially political—Louis Malvy and Joseph Caillaux. But, then, it was a patriotic duty. Now the country is in no such danger and much has happened since. M. Malvy is about to return from his five years' exile in Spain and he is very likely to seek vindication by again running for Parliament. The followers of M. Caillaux are every day lifting their heads a little higher. The radical tide is apt to turn back. Why, then, should the senators risk further unpopularity by trying Marcel Cachin, who also has friends and supporters? Since he was put in jail he has become a symbol of the opposition to the Ruhr occupation. Should that venture fail, he may tomorrow become one of the public's idols. Therefore, let the regular assize courts try him. Their judges have no political taint to look after. Such was probably the line of reasoning that led to last Thursday's vote.

The Senate's vote is in no sense an exoneration of the Communists. It is rather an indication that more and more Frenchmen doubt the wisdom of the Poincaré method of dealing with Germany.

ACTIVITIES incident to the World War, combined with the slightly less arduous efforts toward reconstruction, have brought the peoples of all parts of the world into much closer contact than they were able to enjoy before necessity united them in common cause. Former racial and social barriers have been removed, permanently it is hoped, and the way has been opened for continued friendly interchanges among those who have come to realize, somewhat more clearly, the common purpose of all those who are learning to think aright. Gradually old prejudices are being broken down, and there is promise that future generations will realize the obligations of true brotherhood.

The people in the larger cities along the Atlantic seaboard in the United States have recently had the privilege of receiving the message which a little band of children from the new Republic of Czechoslovakia have brought to America, and which, in their own peculiar way, they are endeavoring to broadcast to all the world. It is not a plea couched in the stilted language of political ambassadors. Neither is it made inflammatory and irritating by suggestion of weaknesses in the social or political structures built up by one people and the boasted perfections gained by another. With graces unassuming and with commendable sincerity and simplicity, these boys and girls, pupils in the Bakule School at Prague, have sung their way into the hearts of all Americans who have heard them. Their message has not been misunderstood.

Every thoughtful person who has listened to the simple appeal which these children are making must have been impressed by the unfeigned assurance which they felt in the sincerity of their welcome. They have learned, it is quite apparent, that their friends on the western shore of the ocean are the friends of all liberty-loving peoples. They came, unmistakably, to testify to their own and their country's faith in America's continuing friendship for the builders of new democracies everywhere. They assumed, and correctly, that there is a common bond which binds into one great federation all those nations which are striving to establish human liberty and equal opportunity throughout the world.

These children have shown what the enjoyment of this freedom can do for a race formerly oppressed. Their teacher and mentor has proved what unselfishness and love can accomplish in redeeming the downtrodden. It is the fulfillment of a promise as old as humanity itself. The season of realization and fulfillment knows no particular day or month. From across the seas there has come to the people of America, sung in an alien tongue, the inspiring strains of the anthem, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." In it there are both promise and realization.

### The French Senate and Poincaré

### The Wise Academy

teacher and mentor has proved what unselfishness and love can accomplish in redeeming the downtrodden. It is the fulfillment of a promise as old as humanity itself. The season of realization and fulfillment knows no particular day or month. From across the seas there has come to the people of America, sung in an alien tongue, the inspiring strains of the anthem, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." In it there are both promise and realization.

MAY always brings with it—to those who are interested in art—a reminder of the power and popularity of the Royal Academy in England, and if those who are interested happen to be Americans, they must wonder why their National Academy does not share its success and importance. The difference does not come from anything in the quality of the work shown. The Royal Academy, now passing through a phase of repentance, is doing its best to gather together the most distinguished British artists into the fold. But it had cause for repentance. Its Victorian era was one of mediocrity, when the distinction for the artist was not to write R. A. or A. R. A. after his name. And yet it was as powerful then as now, and not less popular. Other reasons must be found for the place it holds and they are not far to seek.

One is that, from the beginning, its affairs have been in the hands of the artists themselves, and another that these artists have made their annual exhibition a social event. They have kept the Academy well before the influential sort of public. Royalty, statesmen, literary men, natural scientists, actors attend its banquet and the speeches there given are secondary in importance only to those heard at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the autumn. To the private view everybody who is somebody in London goes. Nobody would get through the London season creditably who could not say "yes" to the never-failing question, "Have you been to the Academy?" And the result? Look at the London Times for the answer—columns filled with the report of the speeches at the banquet, long lists of people at the private view, one article after another about the exhibition, pages of reproductions of the principal exhibits. The Academy, if it paid in cash, could not have a better advertisement.

The National Academy of Design has also been managed by artists since Morse and his sympathizers seceded from the American Academy of Arts. But its policy, especially of late, has not been that of the Royal Academy. One might think it shunned notice and recognition. It has no banquet to which dignitaries of state are bidden, no more is made of its private view than that of any other society, if as much; nor do the newspapers spare it greater space and the critics greater consideration. It gives two exhibitions annually, but neither can with truth be called a social event. It has not even a gallery of its own, while it admits so many members that to be one of them carries no rare distinction with it. The individual who does not take himself seriously will not be taken seriously by his neighbors. And so it is with academies. The National Academy is not without its opportunities; it has but to follow the example of the Royal Academy in England to become as strong and powerful in America.

## Editorial Notes

IN THE face of the demands of the bricklayers of New York for an additional increase in wages, backed up by the threat of a strike which would tie up \$200,000,000 worth of construction within a month, a comparison of the cost of construction, at present wages, translated into food, at the prices the farmer gets, which was recently printed in The New York Herald, assumes unusual interest. The following examples were included:

It takes 63½ dozen, or 762, eggs to pay a plasterer for one day of eight hours work.

It takes 17½ bushels of corn, or a year's receipts from half an acre, to pay a bricklayer one day.

It takes twenty-three chickens weighing three pounds each to pay a painter for one day's work in New York.

It takes forty-two pounds of butter, or the output from fourteen cows, fed and milked for twenty-four hours, to pay a plumber \$14 a day.

It takes a hog weighing 175 pounds, representing eight months' feeding and care, to pay a carpenter for one day's work.

The question which involuntarily arises is: Do the plasterer, the bricklayer, the painter, the plumber, and the carpenter give anything like adequate returns for the compensation demanded?

WITH the news that plans for an aerial sleeping car are being examined by British aircraft authorities must come to many the realization that it cannot be long before the airplane takes practically the same place in the experience of the average individual that is occupied by the automobile today. What a vision of the future is conjured up by the description given: a great, slim, metal saloon, like a long, tapering Pullman, so constructed that it can start on the railroad tracks in the ordinary manner and be changed soon after it had been drawn out of the terminal into a spacious airplane, once more to become a railway car on nearing its destination. "And I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see." It would be a rash man who would dare to make such a statement today.

THERE are other sides to the Chinese picture. The Weekly Review of the Far East, published in Shanghai, carried this advertisement, prominently displayed, in a recent issue: "Ginling College, Nanking. Entrance tests for Ginling College, Nanking, will be given in several cities on June 1. Application for admission to these tests should be made immediately." Ginling is a Christian woman's college—the second to be established in all China.

## Moods of Europe

By RAUL MARTINO

ON A DARK night of 1917, I entered Plymouth Harbor, England. We had steamed silently along the English shore that afternoon, keenly and anxiously watching for the dreaded submarines. We were relieved when the anchor went down in the darkness of old Plymouth port and we knew we were safe. The next morning the sun rose over a misty sea. All about us were ships of war. High up over the Channel a huge dirigible was scouting. Officers boarded the vessel, scrutinized carefully our passports, asked many searching questions, and at length allowed us to entrain for London. It was war, nothing but war. Every man, every material agency, every movement was in the grip of war.

Recently again I landed at Plymouth. We sailed in at midday. The harbor was alive with merchant ships, only one unit of the navy in sight, a destroyer. I did not see an army officer all the way from Plymouth to London, nor even in London. Before leaving the steamer, civilian officials barely glanced at passports, stamped them and smiled us on our way. One of them asked if I was buying much in England this trip. He was on his tiptoes for business. In the train there was no word of war. The Oxford-Cambridge race, Dean Inge's religion, the significance of Lady Astor's victory in Parliament, Labor's program—these were the topics of conversation.

The London dailies were carrying as usual the news of the world. In this news the possibility of a clash in the Near East and the grave perils of the French in Germany were conspicuously discussed, but the main emphasis was on matters of peace. One had the impression that today England is carrying on as faithfully for peace as it did for victory in the great war. Business houses were advertising their goods by presents to the high contracting parties in the Royal House wedding. A great church congress was in session, declaring solidly for international peace and suggesting lines of procedure. Representative Labor leaders were meeting Labor leaders of other countries in the interests of extensive co-operation for the peace, happiness and rebuilding of the civilization of Europe. The memory of the war remains, but the bitterness of the war is gone. "How can we strengthen the League of Nations or any other institution that gives promise of promoting better understandings among the nations, the reasonable mind in the handling of the conflicting interests"—this is England in the present hour.

Stepping ashore at Calais, I was conscious at once of a different atmosphere. The porter who carried my luggage said business was slack. In the town little was doing. There were many officers about. There was the same old poilu with his gun. The passport was still a matter of consequence. On the run to Paris, soldiers were much in evidence. Civilians talked excitedly and usually angrily about the boches and looked at the American travelers as if they were to blame for the whole wretched business. Perhaps they didn't think so—but they looked that way. In the diner an intelligent Frenchman said with considerable heat that he liked Poincaré, because he had the nerve to stand up to England. He was sure the Ruhr venture would succeed, anyway it would tar the Germans with their own brush.

I recalled a journey I made from Paris to Bordeaux in the spring of 1918. The Germans were making their last great offensive. The situation for the Allies was desperate. All France was glorified with the spirit of consecration. One saw and felt a supreme heroism in France. A great ideal possessed them. Under its spell they were supermen. That was five years ago. Time has changed many things and certainly it has changed France. One remembers that France has suffered, suffered without measure. Many will hold that France is fully justified in all its present thinking and doing. But it does not appear so beautiful in its robes of hate and revenge. Its hoarse cry of blood dismays many a friend.

The trains were crowded with passengers, journeying to Rome for the Easter season. Spring was everywhere in full drive as we rolled down toward Modane. The well-cultivated fields showed that the peasantry is at work. The beauty and calm of the farm lands were a relief after the rush and cynicism of Paris. It was the same old Modane—riot of tongues, hopeless confusion of luggage, long lines of weary voyagers pressing toward the dark little room where passports are inspected, the smoky restaurant with its bare tables and fly-specked walls.

But the train for Italy pulled out on time. There was a business-like jerk in the engine. The cars were clean. The trainmen were alert. The conductor passed quickly through the train to take up the tickets. Into the stations and out again we went with a snap and precision as amazing as it was refreshing. This was not the Italy of 1921-1922. Then we started when the engineer felt like it and we stopped according to his pleasure. But now it was clear that something had happened in Italy. There were no "roughs" loitering around the stations. Men were at work in the fields and the shops. The whole country seemed to be in hand again and marching.

At Rome the facchino who carried out my luggage accepted the compensation offered and doffed his cap. Incredible! In the streets the policemen were regulating traffic, an extraordinary innovation. On the avenue I noticed liveried equipages of the aristocracy. A company of soldiers marched by carrying at their head the tricolor. All heads were bared.

In the apartment that evening, I asked my old-time Italian friend, "Are you a Fascista?" He replied, "No, but there is no doubt that Fascism saved Italy. Mussolini has destroyed the Communists who were destroying the Patria. He has brought order out of chaos. Once more we are under discipline."

Yes, Italy has discipline. An Englishman or an American would say she has tyranny. The will of one man rules. And yet this one man rules because the mood of the country permits him to rule. The Italian is not a coward and he is a democrat. Today, however, he is in bondage to one of the most reactionary governments conceivable in this era of human experience. He dare not criticize, he dare not complain. His times and seasons are appointed for him, his days and hours are painstakingly regulated for him. The directors and controllers of the huge machine that enslaves him say foolish things, do stupid things, and he remains submissive, silent.

The nearest I can get to expressing what I feel in Italy at this hour is to say, "the Italian is doing penance." He is voluntarily punishing himself for his political sins of omission and commission in 1920-21 and the consequent social chaos. He feels humiliated that he failed to live up to Manin's insistent claim, "Italy is worthy to be free." He has taken on autocracy as a matter of punishment, penance—the Fascisti call it discipline. By and by he will decide he has done penance long enough, that he has been sufficiently chastened. He and all the Fascisti will once more assert their democracy. And Mussolini will either be a democrat—or will have perished with his policies.